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MAHATMA GANDHI CANCELS ORDERS TO INDIAN NATIVES

Besides Withdrawing Civil Disobedience Plan, Non-Cooperators Are Reminded of Pledge to Protect Prince From Insult

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, LONDON, Tuesday.—Much as the recent rioting in Bombay is to be deplored, it is considered in official circles here that the affairs which were timed to coincide with the arrival of the Prince of Wales have done much to bring home to Mahatma Gandhi, if not to his actual followers, the impossibility of separating Non-Cooperation and civil disobedience from violence.

Mr. Gandhi openly deplores the excesses indulged in by the native masses, and says that, while it was possible to consider the fighting going on in Malabar as an isolated instance, it is impossible to ignore the seriousness of the Bombay riots. The net result is that the recommendations for civil disobedience, which had been promulgated by Mr. Gandhi through the medium of the All-India Congress Committee, and were timed to be put into operation tomorrow, have been definitely withdrawn.

Recantation Complete

The clause now withdrawn reads: "Whereas, it is desirable for the nation to demonstrate its capacity for further suffering and discipline sufficient for the attainment of Swaraj, the All-India Congress Committee authorized every province on its own responsibility to undertake civil disobedience, including non-payment of taxes, in the manner that may be considered the most suitable for the respective provincial congress committees."

It is considered that Mr. Gandhi's change of attitude may have far-reaching effects on future conditions in India. His recantation for the present seems to be complete, and, in a statement he has issued, the non-cooperators are warned that they cannot escape liability for the Bombay riots.

"I cannot shirk personal responsibility," he says. "It was more instrumental than any other in bringing into being the spirit of revolt, but I find myself not fully capable of controlling and disciplining that spirit."

Civil Disobedience Discredited

Mr. Gandhi has also stated that the Non-Cooperators were under pledge to protect the person of the Prince from insult. This pledge, he considers, was broken when anyone who took part in the Prince's welcome was harmed or insulted.

He ends his statement by saying: "I personally have come to the conclusion that mass civil disobedience cannot be started at present."

Although the climax of Mr. Gandhi's campaign is considered to have been reached and the program of civil disobedience to have been wholly discredited, there still remains a certain amount of anxiety as to the exact effect the Franco-Kemalist Treaty will have on Muhammadan feeling in India.

There is little doubt that the British attitude with regard to this treaty is being used to influence Muhammadan opinion in India. The good expected as a direct result of Mr. Gandhi's frank acknowledgment will to a certain degree be offset by the attitude Great Britain is compelled to adopt in regard to the Franco-Turkish pact.

Franco-Kemalist Pact

It is easy for Muhammadan agitators, in view of the anti-British campaign, to further inflame public opinion by making it appear that Marquess Curzon's communications with the Quai d'Orsay are aimed solely against Turkey. Nothing can be conceived as more likely to add to the perplexities of the Government of India than French acknowledgement of the Ankara Government.

The fact that the firebrand Ali brothers are under arrest for the moment places restraint on the Caliphate movement, but if the Franco-Kemalist treaty is to stand, it will not be long before Muhammadan leaders will conduct an intensified campaign against British rule in India.

Meantime operations in Malabar are being successfully carried out, and an increasing number of Mohajirs have signified their desire to surrender. The British Government has issued orders that no further action will be taken against those Mohajirs who acted in a subordinate capacity in offenses committed before August 27, unaccompanied by criminal force.

It is hoped this will have the desired effect of inducing a greater number to lay down their arms. In any case the situation is well in hand, and the British troops now operating in the disturbed region number over 10,000.

GERMANY HOPEFUL OF OBTAINING CREDITS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday).—Speaking in the Reichstag this afternoon the Chancellor, Dr. Wirth, indicated that negotiations are still proceeding in London and were not entirely without hope of success, where-by he hoped that the German Government might obtain the credits necessary to enable it to pay the next reparations installments, due in January and February.

A short-term credit, the Chancellor added, would prove disastrous for the German exchange, and it was useless to expect long-term credit until the Washington Conference had cleared the international atmosphere.

AUTHORITY UNDER MATERNITY BILL

Officials Forbidden to Override Parents, but Danger of Medical Compulsion Through Ignorance of Law Exists, It Is Said

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office, CHICAGO, Illinois.—If the Shepard-Towner maternity bill, which has been passed by Congress, is signed by President Harding and becomes a law, the widest publicity, constantly reiterated, will need to be given to the fact that under it federal officials cannot enter the home and take charge of any child over the objection of its parents. This statement was made by Mrs. Lora C. Little, secretary of the American Medical Liberty League, in an interview here with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"If this fact is not constantly driven home, and if citizens do not unwaveringly stand by their rights, the various local health boards will make the law in effect compulsory," said Mrs. Little. "Nine-tenths of the families visited will be afraid to refuse to admit an official coming to them in the name of the great federal government," although that official is absolutely without authority in the absence of permission.

"Twice in the bill," said Mrs. Little, "occurs the proviso that no official or agent or representative in carrying out the provisions of this act shall enter any home or take charge of any child over the objection of the parents, or either of them, or the person standing in loco parentis or having custody of such child."

"This brings to mind a comparison of health board procedures now with what they are likely to be when endowed with this new federal power. With no law whatever authorizing them other than the 'rules' enacted by themselves, health officials now seize persons they please to pronounce a 'menace to the public health,' persons often enjoying the best health, and confine them at the health department's pleasure. This extra-legal quarantine is much in vogue."

"The maternity bill says to the state boards of health, 'Here is a new arm of the federal government which is given you to wield as you see fit, saving only that you cannot invade homes and carry off children with it, and provided further, that the board of maternity and infant hygiene approve your act.'"

"Who imagines that the board, clearly dominated by the surgeon-general of the Public Health Service, will modify the customary arbitrary procedures of health boards? The passage of the maternity bill has given the Public Health Service exactly what it has long desired, namely a definite supervisory function over the private homes of the land."

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TAX VOTE BEFORE SENATE ADJOURNS

By Forcing Unanimous Consent Agreement, Measure Will Be Taken Up Immediately—Bill Defended by Senator Penrose

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office, WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Before Congress adjourns sine die late today until the opening of the next regular session on December 5, as agreed upon yesterday, the Senate will vote either to accept or throw out the revised taxation bill.

By forcing a unanimous consent agreement to vote on the conference report on the tax bill not later than 5 o'clock this afternoon the Senate made it possible to adopt the formal resolution ending the special session which President Harding called to consider the three foremost questions of the day: peace, taxes and the tariff. Peace has been concluded with the Central Powers, but the tax bill awaits final action today and the tariff may or may not be enacted during the regular session.

Bill Attacked and Defended

Boies Penrose, chairman of the Finance Committee, made a staunch defense of the Administration's tax bill, which, he pointed out, was only a temporary measure. At the same time he sounded a warning that nothing better than a temporary makeshift will be possible "until the people become convinced of the sincerity and truth of the contention that the proposal to reduce excessive tax rates is not designed to relieve the rich and the profiteer, but to avert the breakdown of the income tax, unshakable business and increase the tax revenue."

Furnifold M. Simmons, Senator from North Carolina, the ranking Democratic member of the Finance Committee, denounced the Administration bill as an intolerable measure and attacked the "reactionary element" of the Finance Committee for the manner in which the bill was speeded to passage.

Senator Penrose, in explaining the various changes of the bill in conference, declared he was "willing to let the country judge an irresponsible Democratic minority which, in a period of industrial depression, jeers at economy and a responsible Republican Administration which has imposed upon itself a self-denying program of retrenchment."

A total reduction of \$70,000,000 in taxation this year and of \$835,000,000 next year, will be brought about by the bill, Senator Penrose explained. The revenue bill, agreed to in conference, will yield during the current fiscal year, if accepted, \$3,216,100,000, or approximately \$16,000,000 in excess of the estimated requirements and will yield \$2,811,100,000 in the fiscal year 1923.

Taxes at Minimum

The finance chairman said that the special railroad expenditures for 1923 will be greatly reduced and that other material reductions will be effected not only by the Bureau of the Budget, but as a result of the Conference on Limitation of Armament. Taking these into consideration, he said there was no doubt that the revenue bill would supply for the financial year 1923 the full amount required. Beyond proposing taxes sufficient to cover ordinary expenditures of the government, and in addition, \$255,764,885 to be used through the sinking fund for the reduction of the public debt, the conferees thought it unwise to go. "This is a fitting time to halt expenditures by refusing to vote taxes," said Mr. Penrose.

Senator Penrose stated that the bill "repeals outright the transportation and miscellaneous taxes which in

1921 yielded \$326,630,266, and it reduces taxes on soft drinks, admissions, candy, and so forth, which produced \$196,482,943 in the fiscal year 1921, to an annual yield of \$127,400,000.

"The miscellaneous consumption or sale taxes have been reduced in all \$395,731,209, or, ignoring tobacco and alcoholic liquors, by more than one-half. This alone would make the bill worthy of adoption."

SENATE IN CLASH IN NEWBERRY CASE

Democratic Senators Will Stage Final Fight Before Congress Adjourns, to Postpone Deciding Vote Until January

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office, WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Democratic senators will stage a final fight in the Senate tomorrow before Congress adjourns, to postpone until next January the vote on the right of Truman H. Newberry (R.), Senator from Michigan, to retain his seat in the face of charges of corruption in his senatorial contest with Henry Ford.

George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, successfully blocked attempts late yesterday to get unanimous consent of the Senate to postpone the vote. The parliamentary skirmish followed an earlier clash in the Senate between Boies Penrose (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, and J. Thomas Heflin (D.), Senator from Alabama, when the Ford-Newberry case was the bone of contention.

The Democratic minority, who are opposed to Mr. Newberry, however, have succeeded in preventing the Administration forces from getting an early vote on adoption of the committee report exonerating the Michigan Senator. If the attempt today to fix a day to vote fails, the case will go over anyway until the next session.

Fixing of Date

Atlee Pomerene (D.), Senator from Ohio, who is leading the fight against Mr. Newberry, asked that the case be made the unfinished business of the Senate and that an agreement be made to vote on it the first legislative day after January 1. Senator Norris objected strenuously to any proposal under which the Ford-Newberry case could be taken up and laid aside at will. He declared that it should be voted upon immediately.

Selden P. Spencer (R.), Senator from Missouri, in charge of the campaign on behalf of Mr. Newberry, had no objection to fixing the date as Mr. Pomerene proposed. The Ohio Senator and several other Democrats vitally interested in it are going to Haiti with a Senate investigating committee shortly, and will not return to Washington until late in December. For this reason the Democrats wished to postpone the vote on the Newberry case until January.

Democratic senators will not permit a vote on the case today, no matter what the Administration forces try to do. The Republicans, if an agreement is not made, will press for final action immediately on the opening of the new session on December 5.

Senator Borch's Views

"I want to interject one suggestion," said Senator Borch during Monday's debate, "which I hope both sides will bear in mind while discussing this case. I want to know whether this body proposes to lay down the rule that a man who selects a political committee is not responsible for whatever that committee feels. If the Senate proposes to say that a man can select a political committee and then not be responsible for it, the door is opened so wide for corruption that it never can be closed again."

"The evidence in the record that Mr. Newberry selected his committee is so plain that if the same evidence were ever submitted to a jury in a case involving a question of crime, they could convict a man of the crime charged. I have made it my business to go through these reports and before this debate closes I will submit the uncontrovertible evidence of the fact that he (Newberry) did select it and that he kept in touch with it until the committee closed its business."

"In political matters when a man chooses a political committee to carry on his campaign, the committee's knowledge is his knowledge, and he is responsible for whatever the committee does. If the committee corrupts the electorate it is his corruption, and there is no way to escape from that proposition so long as he permits the committee to act for him."

"The public interest is the dominant question involved. The question is of the purity of an election. If it is impure and corrupt, no man takes advantage of that election in the way of enjoying the fruits of its corruption."

CALIFORNIA TO RAISE COTTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office, SAN FRANCISCO, California.—The Department of Agriculture of the federal government has just issued an announcement that it will establish a cotton experiment station near Shafter, Kern County. Arrangements have been completed for the leasing of 40 acres of land one and one-half miles north of Shafter for the station.

RESTRICTIONS ON CHINA TO BE DISCUSSED IN COMMITTEE

Appointment of Group to Make Full Investigation and Report On Question of Revenue and Fiscal Limitations Now Imposed by Powers Marks First Move Out of Atmosphere of Generalities—Mongolia and Manchuria Considered as Part of Republic



Sir Robert Borden

SAYINGS OF THE CONFERENCE

"It is on the basis of moral disarmament that the physical and material disarmament is going to be built."—Arthur James Balfour.

"There can be no hope of a will to peace until institutions of liberty and justice are secure amongst all peace-loving people."—Charles Evans Hughes.

"Japan has not the slightest intention of maintaining land armaments in excess of those absolutely necessary for purely defensive purposes made necessary by the Far Eastern situation."—Admiral Baron Kato.

"Submarines should be made illegal; every one in existence should be destroyed, and no more should be built."—Lieutenant-Commander the Hon. J. M. Kenworthy, M. P.

A GREAT CANADIAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

It was in the winter of 1914 that I first met Sir Robert Borden. The snow was deep in the grounds of the old Parliament House, and it was as cold as it can be in Canada. I had come to Ottawa to talk to him about political conditions, for the war was making great demands upon the press, and safe information was as valuable in editorial rooms as the writer of Proverbs claimed rubies to be. Seated opposite to him in his office I learned how kind and generous he could be in his desire to help, a desire which has only deepened through the intervening years. Sir Robert had gone into this war for the sake of humanity, and he was already resolving those broad and unselfish schemes for uniting all Canada in the effort: schemes which perhaps only his own disinterestedness could have made so entirely successful. No man, perhaps, realized the significance of what he was doing more than the British Ambassador in Washington, himself bearing no little share of the burden and heat of the day. "Borden is doing splendidly," he said to me one day, in his room in the embassy, and Canada is answering him equally splendidly. If ever it should happen that the center of the British hegemony should have to be shifted from London, Ottawa will have earned the reversion, and earned it gloriously.

The arches of London Bridge do not seem likely to be broken just yet, nor the New Zealanders immediately to jump the Canadian's claim. Besides, though the world is shrinking, Wellington is still a long way off. Neither did Sir Cecil intend to be taken entirely literally. Nevertheless his words conveyed, from a man who knew, a profound compliment to a

Sir Wilfrid or any other leader round whom the country would rally. It was, indeed, in such ways as this that he built up an ideal of leadership which will not lightly be forgotten by his countrymen.

When he decided to retire from the premiership, the regret both of his friends and his opponent was sincere. Therefore that he should be representing the eldest of the dominions in the great Conference is a cause of special gratification. For he is unquestionably the first of Canadian statesmen.

Retention of Mutsu

Japanese Alteration Would Leave Entire Naval Plan Open
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WASHINGTON, Tuesday Night.—Every plenary sitting of the Conference causes a flutter of fresh excitement in political circles and produces a crop of headlines for the papers. Thus it might be imagined, from certain of these headlines, that the British Commonwealth and the United States had practically renewed Mr. Wilson's promise to France of a defensive alliance. If Mr. Briand could go back to the Chambers and proclaim this he would be a happy man. But, as a matter of fact, all that Mr. Balfour or Mr. Hughes promised him was the support of their governments in the event of some unprovoked attack such as that of 1914. Mr. Briand had spoken of France being left in a condition of "moral isolation." "That," Mr. Balfour said, "would be a tragedy indeed." But, he went on to say, there was not the smallest question that if the cause of international liberty were again threatened, as it was threatened in the last war, the British Commonwealth would once more take up the challenge on behalf of its old allies. Mr. Hughes spoke in similar terms.

"There is," he said, "no moral isolation for defenders of right and justice." Both the speakers, it will be seen, were emphatic in their declaration that no injustice or mere policy of revenge would be permitted, but they spoke in very general terms, and necessarily left their own governments the interpreters of what might constitute such conditions.

One thing is certain, that the retention of large armaments, armaments, that is to say altogether in excess of the needs of defense, will have little chance of being assessed as claims for moral or military support. Take, for instance, the case of Japan. Baron Kato announced that Japan had not "the slightest intention of maintaining land armaments which are in excess of those which are absolutely necessary for purely defensive purposes necessitated by the Far Eastern situation." Now Japan has 300,000 men under the colors, 300,000 who can be called up in 48 hours and 600,000 whom it would take only five days to mobilize. All these men are fully armed and equipped and an army of such proportions would seem rather more than fully adequate to protect the Japanese islands and to garrison Port Arthur and Korea. The European nations will be on their trial equally with Japan. And the measure of their earnestness for peace will be the strength of their demand for support in war.

As a matter of fact the agitation for the amendment of the American naval proposals, to suit the demands of Japan, has been steadily kept up. But if an alteration is to be made in these proposals, so as to permit Japan to retain the Mutsu, the entire American scheme may be open to review. The American scheme is based on the acceptance of the present capital ship as the offensive unit in warfare. But a capital ship is not necessarily a superdreadnaught or a battle cruiser. It is the most powerful fighting unit whatever that unit may be. Withdraw the superdreadnaught and the capital ship will become the second class cruiser or whatever the most powerful remaining ship may be and it is just as possible and just as easy, though it may be very much cheaper, to make war with these as with the superdreadnaught. The American scheme is a great scheme and a magnificent beginning. But probably its vital proposal is the ten years holiday. If in ten years the world cannot be weaned from the lust of naval warfare sufficiently to be redeemed from wishing to return to it, the outlook before Christendom will be an appalling one. That is why the conversion of the satellite shipyards is as essential to success as the immediate scrapping of Mutsu and other ships with which war can be made today. And that is

why any haggling over Mutsus or any schemes of gradual replacement are of such danger to the ideals Mr. Harding has in view.

Naval Ratios Discussed

Agreement Among Powers Likely—Japan Seeks to Retain New Ship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Although the Conference officials have, for the time being, buried themselves behind the barrage of expert opinion in the study of the Hughes proposals for naval reduction and limitation, and have nothing definite to say with regard to the progress over the discussion precipitated by the claim of Japan to more tonnage, there is every reason to believe that the way is being paved to an understanding.

During the past few days Charles J. Hughes, head of the American delegation; Arthur J. Balfour, chief of the British mission, and Admiral Baron Kato, head of the Japanese delegation, have conferred in secret on several occasions, and while the controversy is still in the hands of the "experts," as Baron Kato would say, an agreement is regarded as assured.

Japan's "Existing" Basis

It is stated that Japan has accepted the existing naval strength as the basis of reduction and limitation of naval armaments, and that the Japanese claim now centers round the question of what the existing strength is. The issue as to capital ships has been reduced to a mere question of computation. All have agreed that the existing ratio of naval strength shall be maintained. The remaining question is as to what this existing naval strength of the three powers really is, and it largely concerns the status of the Japanese battleship Mutsu.

Secretary Hughes, in his proposal, listed the Mutsu as among the uncompleted Japanese ships. The Japanese contend that the Mutsu completed her trial trips more than a month ago, that she has actually sailed more than 3000 miles, and that she should therefore be accepted as a part of the existing navy.

The Japanese have prepared six calculations of relative naval strength based on this inclusion of the Mutsu in the Japanese list of commissioned vessels. These calculations all differ in their results, ranging from a minimum of 67 per cent to 73 per cent, as the Japanese comparative strength, placing the American navy in all cases at 100.

Basin of Percentages

Averaging these various computations places the comparative strength of the three navies, as they exist today, as follows: Great Britain, 139 per cent, United States 100 per cent, Japan 69.4 per cent.

Taking the Hughes method of calculation and adding the Mutsu to the Japanese list of ships—making the allowance of dreadnaughts 22 to Great Britain, 18 to the United States and 11 to Japan—the Japanese calculate that they would have a navy 67 per cent as large as the United States.

This last, it appears, is the proposition the Japanese are holding out on. They want all of the ships the Hughes program allowed them, plus the Mutsu. The United States and Great Britain, on the other hand, it appears, are insisting on maintenance of the number of capital ships, for each nation, as included in the Hughes plan, that is, 22 for Great Britain, 18 for the United States, and 10 for Japan.

From the discussion by American naval experts, it appears that they may be willing to compromise on a plan which will allow Japan the Mutsu, but will strike off at the bottom of her list the Seto, the oldest battleship in the Japanese Navy, as Mr. Hughes projected in the American program. This arrangement, according to the Japanese estimate, would give her a navy 63 per cent as large as that of the United States.

This last may or may not prove to be the final solution of the question. The outstanding and important fact is that the basis of the computation has been agreed upon. The realization of a cut of approximately one-half in the navies, built and building, in the world, and a 10-year naval holiday, is now regarded as merely a matter of harmonizing facts and figures.

Restrictions on China

Subcommittee to Report on Limitations Imposed by Powers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Real progress on one of the vital phases of China's problem as presented to the Conference in the recent 10 demands was made yesterday when the main committee on Far Eastern Affairs unanimously decided to appoint a sub-committee to make a full investigation and report on the question of China's revenue and the limitations imposed by the powers on the fiscal freedom of the Republic.

This was the first step taken by the committee to get down to the discussion of concrete questions that are of vital interest to China. It was the first emergence from the region of vague generalities to a concrete proposition, namely, the question as to whether or not circumstances warrant the removal of limitations on fiscal freedom which have operated against China for nearly a century as a result of concessions and treaty agreements forced from her by the powers.

Senator's Proposal Adopted

The subcommittee was suggested at the instance of Oscar Underwood, Senator from Alabama, the Democratic member of the delegation.

The proposal was unanimously adopted and a committee was appointed to consist of a member from each of the nine delegations which compose the committee on Far Eastern questions.

The probability is that Senator

Underwood will be the chairman of the subcommittee that is to inquire into China's claim for a greater degree of fiscal freedom and for the lifting of the limitations dating all the way back to 1842, whereby the powers told China exactly how much tariff she is to impose on articles of commerce coming into her territory. It is generally admitted that the author of the Underwood tariff is eminently equipped to reveal the extent to which China's claim that revenue limitations are outworn, unfair, and hinder economic development of the country justifies revision by the Conference.

Financial Autonomy Wanted

Chinese officials connected with the delegation make free to say that no other aspect of the Chinese question is more vital than tariff autonomy. They have come prepared to submit facts to the committee to show that one of the principal reasons for China's financial trouble is her inability to impose such duties as will effectively meet the cost of government without compelling frequent borrowings and the pledging of income for years ahead.

In this connection, one of the experts connected with the Chinese delegation said:

"The fixed rate of duty is not only unjust to China but is from an economic standpoint absolutely indefensible. It makes no difference between the duty upon luxuries and necessities. It takes no account of the desirability of protecting infant industries in China, and allows no flexibility in tariff arrangements with any country which might be mutually beneficial to China. It is perfectly practicable to devise a new tariff for China on lines in harmony with modern practice. Such a tariff should be substituted for the 5 per cent ad valorem, and it would form the first step in the financial autonomy of China, toward which all the efforts of the younger generation are bound to be directed."

Three Revenue Sources

China has at the present time three sources of revenue, each of them limited as to amount to be levied by previous action of the powers. These three sources are:

1. The 5 per cent ad valorem maritime customs rate.

2. A land frontier customs rate of 3-13 per cent.

3. A 2 1/2 per cent transit dues.

The first of these, the 5 per cent maritime rate, was fixed as a part of the war settlement with Great Britain in 1842, immediately after the conclusion of the opium war. The rate secured by Great Britain was claimed by the other powers under the "most favored nation" clause of treaties. No change has ever been made in it either to meet revenue needs of the country or to meet economic developments of the last 20 years.

The low land frontier rate of 3-13 per cent was imposed by Russia half a century ago, at a time when there was a considerable land commerce between the Moscovite Empire and China. A fixed charge for transit charges was forced by the powers, thus effectively curbing the extent to which China could overcome the limitations imposed by treaties on maritime and frontier rates.

One result of this limitation on transit dues has been to compel China enormously to increase the toll, known as the Likin, which is imposed on the native merchants who deal in the imported goods in the interior of the country. It forces the penalizing of these to the advantage of the foreign importer, while at the same time greatly hampering the movement of raw material.

Insufficient Revenue

Chinese officials attached to the delegation and who are particularly concerned with the demand for fiscal freedom prepared a statement yesterday in which they arraigned the limitation placed on their tariff autonomy on four general counts, as follows:

1. That it is a denial of the right of self-determination, as fiscal autonomy is the sine qua non of the status of independent statehood.

2. That the restriction on tariff enactment means and has meant insufficient revenue to meet the needs of the government, has compelled borrowing on a large scale at exorbitant interest and the bartering away of sources of revenue for a period of years.

3. That it leads to inequality of taxation, as China "is compelled to levy similar tax rates on necessities as well as on luxuries and to make no distinction between raw materials and manufactured goods."

4. That it is checking the economic development of the country. "The right to tax," said the statement, "is an inherent part of the sovereign rights of a nation; any interference with tariff-fixing policies implies a curtailment of the right of self-determination to which every independent country is entitled."

Term China Is Defined

Mongolia and Manchuria Included As Used by Powers, It Is Said

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

So insistent has been the demand for a definition of China, especially since the Committee on Pacific and Far Eastern Questions issued its statement on the attitude of the eight powers regarding China, that officials were kept busy yesterday answering or evading questions on the subject.

From two authoritative sources it was learned that it will be admitted that the word China, as used by the delegates in their consideration of her claims, is used in the historic sense, including Manchuria and Mongolia, at least territorially. The United States has assumed that attitude, and Japan is not opposing it. As it was put by one of the delegates to the Conference yesterday, "There is no reason for limiting the historic use of the

term China. Certainly it will include Manchuria," and the implication was that Mongolia also would find a place under the broad axis of the historic term, China.

Russia's Claims Unheard

However, the delicate and complicated problem of what this Conference will consider China to be in dealing with the questions before it is not affected by mere acknowledgment of the historic boundaries of China. It is believed by the closest students of the progress of affairs here that the claims of other nations upon Manchuria and Mongolia will make it expedient to defer conclusions regarding those provinces until a later time, when they can be taken up separately.

The Conference will devote itself to conditions existing in the 18 provinces of China which are exclusive of Manchuria and Mongolia.

Until Russia's status can be determined and her claims passed upon, it will be held impracticable to settle the conflicting claims of what are euphemistically termed "friendly states" in the resolutions adopted on Monday.

No one connected with the Conference could be found yesterday who was able or willing to elucidate the exact meaning of the term "friendly states," as used in the fourth resolution or to explain why the word China was omitted in the phrase "to refrain from taking advantage of the present condition" whereas it was used in all the previous clauses.

Meaning Is Ambiguous

Japan, it is believed, will not press her claims for settlement as long as they are held in abeyance and not declared invalid. Past activities, including negotiations, treaties, understandings and whatnot, which have encroached upon the political and economic integrity of China, if not upon her actual territorial rights, will be superseded by the new action taken by the powers as indicated in Monday's resolutions, which are expected to be made the basis for an agreement which may not be dignified by the name of treaty, but which will amount to that, undertaken by the several powers with regard to China, instead of by one of them at a time, dealing with her as formerly.

It is particularly desired to let the past take care of the past in so far as possible, in a common phrase, to let sleeping dogs lie, wherever possible.

An official yesterday, in commenting on the cognizance taken of past dealings with China, emphasized the point that the Conference is centering its efforts on the present. "Of course," he said, "if you take China as a whole and subtract what has been done you will have the present. Which cryptic saying may have meant that China would have little left when the subtraction was made, or that, on the contrary, the subtraction would get rid of a lot of undesirable contracts and leave a clear field for present action."

Europe's Land Forces

Italy Makes Comparisons, Seeking Equalization in Reductions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The Italian Government is extremely anxious to continue its demobilization program, its army having now been reduced below 200,000 men. It is felt, however, that the result of this Conference should be to bring down the armies of all European countries in a corresponding ratio. It is pointed out that many of the smaller countries now have much larger armies than Italy, and while this is not a direct menace, the Italian delegates believe that large armies are at all times a source of danger.

While there is no immediate likelihood of Italy getting into difficulties with Poland, attention is called to the fact that Poland is maintaining an army even larger than that of France. Poland is one of the newer states of Europe, and it is in regard to them, especially those in the Balkans, that Italy would like to see a reduction in armed forces. Again, it is stated, this is not because of actual or threatened hostilities, for Italy claims that she has shown her confidence in peaceful methods by coming to terms with the Jug-Slavs, and with her hereditary enemy, Austria, and wishes to remain on good terms with all the countries to the east of her. However, it would be difficult for her to follow her inclination if each of the newly-formed states, with their peculiar problems and unsettled conditions, should be allowed to arm to the teeth.

In regard to France, Italy has nothing to say and nothing to fear, it is officially stated. Unofficially, however, there are Italians who deprecate the maintenance of military strength which the present Italian position, which requires for the preservation of her existence and of her economic welfare a navy at least equal to that of any other power in the Mediterranean. Her foodstuffs must come from abroad, and most of her raw materials, including all of her coal. Her coast line is very long. Italy, therefore, is in much the same position as Great Britain. She differs from Great Britain in the feeling that the submarine is necessary for her protection. She is in no position to build costly capital ships, but she can build submarines and feels they would furnish an adequate defensive weapon.

If France increases her naval strength in the Mediterranean, as it has been indicated that she would do, Italy would feel that she would have to submit to the strain of increasing her navy proportionately. It is understood that Mr. Briand is to meet with the committee today for a further discussion of France's position with regard to armament, before leaving for France.

The question of land armaments is now being studied with the President's advisory committee, which met yesterday with Secretary Hughes and afterward divided into sub-committees to study the various parts of

the subject, including submarines and the newer methods of warfare, such as the use of gases. They will report next Monday, when the committee will again meet with Mr. Hughes.

Permanent Peace the Aim

Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas Emphasizes Hope of Civilized Peoples

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

"Future ages will praise you or curse you for what you do here," Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas, candidly reminds the American and foreign delegates to the Conference on Limitation of Armament, in an open letter just made public.

"Either you must blaze the way to a permanent peace," he warns them, "or be yourselves involved in the ruin."

Senator Capper declares that the "world is cheered," its hopes renewed and greatly strengthened, by the early fruits of the Conference, but reminds the delegates that what the peoples of the world most hope for at their hands is "action and deeds, rather than high resolves and formal resolutions."

"A Gethsemane of suffering mankind in the phrase 'to refrain from taking advantage of the present condition' whereas it was used in all the previous clauses."

Indicted by the People

Speaking for "millions of industrious Americans of the great states of the middle west," Senator Capper declares that the people hold another indictment against international rivalry in armament no less earnest and sincere.

"They look upon the crushing tribute exacted yearly from the backs of all peoples in support of armies and navies, and the bondage of these peoples, including themselves, to great armaments and standing armies, as something criminal, abnormal, monstrous, not longer to be borne," said Senator Capper.

"Deepening this conviction is their knowledge that of every dollar they contribute to this, the least warlike of the nations, more than nine-tenths is spent on war debts or on war defense, and that in time of peace."

"The knowledge that the world's national debts have increased 10 times in the last seven years, and their own national debt more than 23 times as the result of a single war, appalls their practical sense, as much as the horror and destruction of that war outrages their moral sense," Senator Capper declares.

"The same world spirit of revolt against this monstrous wickedness stirs in them as in war-stricken Europe. They do not fear war; they hate it. They would smash it; if necessary they would crush war with war."

The Way to Success

"But they look hopefully to you to find a better way, and as this is public because of most vital importance to all peoples, they ask that the fullest publicity be given to all proceedings of the Conference. For it is their belief that the nation which blocks any sane program toward ending war will stand convicted before the world."

"I am one of many in all corners of the world," said Senator Capper, "who believe you can succeed only through sincerest devotion to the 'divine purpose' that has brought you together, and that by this principle will the fate of civilization and of the progress of the world be decided by the Conference on Limitation of Armament. Either you must blaze the way to a permanent peace or be yourselves involved in the general ruin."

"America has great hope that the Conference will measure up to her expectations," he said. "Not since Jesus of Nazareth came among men, nor since the ages-old wisdom of the ancient religions of the East have guided and instructed the millions of Asia, has so divine a task or so tremendous a responsibility been laid upon the shoulders of men as now are yours. You are as surely appointed by Divine Providence to save the world as was the Son of God to bring the gospel of 'Peace on earth, good will toward men,' and you will be held as accountable. And He died to make men holy, you must live to set men free—from the world's greatest tyranny. Future ages will praise you or curse you for what you do here."

Decreasing Land Forces

Plan to Reduce Armies Would Benefit All Europe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—"If the Washington Conference continues as it has started it is conceivable that many of the thorny problems, which have been troubling the world for years and particularly since the recent war, will be on a fair way toward settlement," is opinion of Arthur Diosis, the well-known authority on Far Eastern affairs and one of the earliest advocates of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

The dramatic way in which Charles Evans Hughes, United States Secretary of State, in well chosen words, conveyed his proposals regarding the future apportionment of naval armaments to the world, he says, aroused the interest of every thinking man in the United Kingdom. These naval reductions having been agreed to on broad lines, Mr. Diosis considers that the first and most important step has been taken.

It only shows the great change that has taken place in the world since the last proposal of that kind was made, and President Harding, in convening the Conference at Washington, has, Mr. Diosis declared, appreciated that change and grasped the golden opportunity. The first effect of this measure will be economic, and

the result is already to be seen in the improved exchange between this country and the United States, which is a true indication of the popularity of the proposals.

Reduction of Armies

If Mr. Hughes has other proposals with regard to the reduction of land forces, and they are accepted in a similar spirit, he considers the effect will be immediate throughout all Europe, and will be apparent in the improved exchanges of international relationship.

As regards the reduction of armies, this, he pointed out, has already been accomplished in the enemy countries by the Allies insisting on the abolition of compulsory service. "If this be applied to all states, I consider it conceivable that a condition, such as has arisen in Bulgaria, may easily arise elsewhere. Whereas under conscription she had one of the finest armies in the world, under a voluntary system she has been able to raise only something under a thousand men. A large reduction of the French army would not prove acceptable to France, and for that reason," he declared, "efforts of the delegates at Washington will be most severely taxed when it comes to settling the knotty problem of military forces."

It can hardly be expected that England should be called upon to make drastic reductions in her naval strength unless a corresponding call for a military reduction is to be made upon her neighbor across the narrow seas. At the same time, he continued, France cannot be expected to disarm until she is assured of Germany's impotence to attack her.

Furthermore there is Russia to be considered, and until the "Red" régime comes to an end and some stable and responsible form of government is established, it is difficult to see what advance can be made toward disarmament as far as the continental armies are concerned.

The Problem of Russia

The Conference having agreed on naval reductions, Mr. Diosis considers the great obstacle to general disarmament lies in Russia. "As regards that unfortunate country we must wait till she sets her house in order. But," he continued, "only those who knew how very near the world was, at the time when the Anglo-Japanese alliance was formed, to having a Russo-Japanese alliance, can realize the narrowness of the escape. The world should welcome the alliance between Great Britain and Japan, for that alone has made practicable the proposal for the limitation of armaments."

Had the alliance between Russia and Japan become an accomplished fact 20 years ago, the objects of the Washington Conference could not have been attained, according to Mr. Diosis, for perhaps another 50 or 100 years. "As it is we see the dawn of a new and brighter era, and though," he concluded, "we cannot forecast what the next few years may bring forth, of the situation in Europe, the Washington Conference is the corner-stone of a great move toward durable international peace."

Mr. Briand Praised

France Is Said to Have Spoken Through Mouth of Her Premier

PARIS, France (Monday)—"France speaks through the mouth of Briand," is the almost universal caption in the Paris morning newspapers over the account of the French Premier's address at the Washington Conference.

This caption, embodying the sense of satisfaction with which the speech is hailed here, comprises almost the only comment, but a cabined text arriving so late as to preclude extended discussion. The only exception to this favorable tone is taken by the Communist newspaper the "Humanité," which uses the headline "Briand Defends France's Militarism."

"Briand pleaded for France before the Conference; he pleaded well, and won his case," says "Le Figaro." In the same vein is the comment of the "Oeuvre," a widely-read newspaper, which says, "To convince his hearers he had only to recall to them the heart of France."

While the comment was restricted, the newspapers' manner of presenting the speech showed an unmistakably hearty endorsement of Mr. Briand's words as a statement of France's position in regard to land armaments.

Germany Indignant

Mr. Briand's Speech Has Provoked Strong Protests in the Press

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Berlin by wireless

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday)—Aristide Briand's Washington speech has naturally provoked a storm of indignant press protests here, while the general public seem to resent bitterly its tone. The German Government preserves rigid silence, but it is believed an official reply, dealing in detail with Mr. Briand's charges, will be issued in the course of the next few days. Press comment is almost unanimous in condemning alike the tone and contents of the French Prime Minister's speech.

"Mr. Briand's lie offensive," is the title of a leading article published by the Nationalist newspaper "Deutsche Tageszeitung."

"His speech yesterday constituted the culmination point in his tireless, many-sided, unscrupulous propaganda to win American public opinion for France's aggressive policy," says the newspaper mentioned.

"Yesterday's speech has brought the Washington disarmament Conference to shipwreck. Militarism is dead, long live militarism," is the comment of "Tägliche Rundschau."

Even the "Vossische Zeitung," which has striven persistently for German-French reconciliation, says Mr. Briand's errors and prejudices hardly

merit discussion. The general feeling here is to the effect that, until a new spirit prevails in France, any sort of understanding between the two countries is impossible.

Berlin, Germany (Monday)—(By The Associated Press)—German official quarters continue conspicuously reticent in discussing the Washington Conference, beyond approving the armament curtailment, as reflecting the sentiments of the German government.

The German people confine their comments to characterizing as "preposterous" the charges that Germany will ever again become a menace to world peace.

Discussing the presence of French colored troops along the Rhine, Theodore Wolff, of the "Berliner Tageblatt," writes in his paper: "Little did the world dream, when it vociferously hailed the liberation of American slaves that an European nation would one day bring on black regiments from Africa and make them guardians of European civilization and justice. We did not deduce from a stirring perusal of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' the theory that liberated and so-called subjugated tribes were to be misused in the direction of being assigned to the rôle of overseers."

"We believe it is high time that all states, including the United States, express themselves on the issue as to what extent native sons who are eligible for military service in their country are to be replaced by natives brought on from the interior of Africa."

Mr. Wolff wants the Washington Conference to prescribe definitely the limits to which Germany is expected to disarm.

Sympathy for France

Attitude of France Regarding Her Army Realized in Britain

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—In commenting on Aristide Briand's speech before the Washington Conference, London morning newspapers follow the respective attitudes which they have maintained toward France's policy in keeping a big army. There is one section of opinion which sees in France a militaristic, revengeful spirit, and another which is constantly distrustful of Germany and consequently regards France as justified in keeping prepared for a possible fresh attack.

The Times always skeptical as to Germany's actual disarmament, says: "With a chronic menace hanging over her, it would be criminal folly for France to relax her vigilance," and, referring to Mr. Hughes' remark about safety for the institutions of liberty, says: "The institutions of liberty will not be safe until Germany undergoes a change of heart."

The Daily Mail comments in a similar vein, and The Daily Telegraph is also sympathetic with France's position. Reviewing the existing military situation in Europe, the latter newspaper says: "The idea of limitation of land armaments by agreement is confined at present to the world of ideas. . . . The matter is not yet ripe for international action."

The Daily Chronicle, on the other hand, assures France that, although the American Senate rejected the suggestion for a joint American-English guarantee, she can count certainly upon the support of both of them in the event of German aggression. The newspaper says that when French statesmen speak of further disarming Germany would like to know just what they mean, and what they would wish done that has not already been done.

France is accused by the same newspaper of maintaining a hostile policy toward Russia, "with the sort of hostility which tends to perpetuate what it opposes."

The Washington Conference, according to the Daily Express, is "among the shoals." This newspaper sees little hope of France placing herself "among the idealists," and says no power can expect to receive benefits from the Conference unless it makes sacrifices. It adds: "If the self-interest of the powers is to be limited to the expectation of sacrifices by others it were better that the Conference had never met."

Women Express Gratification

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Telegrams have been approved by the executive board of the Boston League of Women Voters and sent to President Harding expressing deep appreciation for his statesmanlike initiative in calling the Washington Conference and his liberal presentation of the problems before it, and to Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, for the definite proposal of the United States and its prompt presentation to the Conference.

IDAHO INDIAN FARMS OFFERED FOR SALE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Spokane News Office

SPOKANE, Washington—Many years ago when the federal government allotted lands to the Nez Perce Indians of Idaho, the members of the tribe selected the finest tracts, leaving the remainder of the reservation to be homesteaded by white citizens. But very little of the reservation land thus allotted has ever been farmed by the Indians, the members of this tribe not being inclined seriously to agricultural pursuits. They have as a rule leased their farms to whites and themselves lived in comfort, and often in considerable luxury on the rental money.

Under a late ruling the Indians are acting as guardian, is now advertising many of the farms for sale to the highest bidders. The Nez Perce reservation is in the Clearwater district of Idaho, its northern boundary being a few miles southeast of Lewiston.

PREMIER'S SPEECH DELIGHTS FRANCE

Confidence Felt That Mr. Briand's Statement Cannot Fail to Convince the United States of Need for Large French Army

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—It was a good day for France. Such is the general impression of the Paris press today, and the address of Aristide Briand may be regarded as an authentic expression of what practically all journalistic commentators believe. For the most part they are confident that the case of France, thus presented, cannot fail to convince America that she is not retaining an excessive army for improper purposes.

The Premier, says the "Intransigeant," has succeeded in the enormous task of obtaining the enthusiastic applause of the Conference on disarmament, after declaring that he will guard intact the French Army. The paradox is only apparent and not real. It would seem that Mr. Briand will return to France without having lost, but rather having gained prestige at Washington.

In various forms his thesis is repeated. Particularly is the declaration of Charles E. Hughes, that there can be no moral isolation for the champions of liberty and justice, appreciated, and it is thought impossible that there should be in the future any misunderstanding.

Military Isolation

Even "Pétain" is satisfied, but he adds significantly that while the reasoning is perfect, it will correspond to perfect policy when in his diplomatic action the French Prime Minister shows greater independence. He is glad that there has been no demand for a treaty of guarantees. "We have often repeated that in such a path, we could only find illusory promises and checks to our national policy."

Philip Millet also lays some stress on the fear now dispelled, that Mr. Briand might ask for a tripartite pact, and is happy that this rock has been avoided. France will resign herself to military isolation, but not to moral isolation. Tribute is paid to the sympathy of Mr. Hughes who showed that France was not at the judgment bar.

The "Œuvre" says: "Solemn declarations in the face of the world have dispelled the systematic defamation which has been practiced by

The Rambler

"For Modern War Is Waste"

When an English reviewer lately spoke the words of this title he stated a fact, but he could have gone much further and said that all war is waste. It stands to reason, that unless we agree with General Bernhardi that war is necessary, we must admit that all war is an abnormal condition and what is abnormal and unnatural, must ipso facto cause waste. The reviewer that used these words had been writing of two English books, "The Political Economy of War," by Professor Pigou, and "British Finance, 1914-1921," by Professors Kinkaid and Gibson. It is entirely outside my province to write about finance, even had I the ability to do so, but there are more sides to this matter of waste in war than the purely financial.

War, as such, is not the worst thing in the world; there are many phases of human misadventure that are worse than war. Because the civilian has not, in his own life, any need for beholding or practicing physical violence, he judges war by that and does not think of its other effects and attributes. No one can be a student of military history, or an actor in war itself, without being impressed with the fact that in the first place war causes waste and in the second it accustoms men to thinking less seriously of waste than they used. The first point is well put by the reviewer, when he says, "For modern war is waste. You can only win it by wasting more thoroughly and scientifically than your enemy. You vie with him furiously in the art of producing the unproductive. Conscript, blockade, industrial mobilization, commerce destruction, 'rightfulness' by sea and land and air—there are any one of the great activities of war time which is not fruitful of scarcity." "Fruitful of scarcity" well gives the idea of the destruction which must be basis of all war. I have said, remember, that there are worse things than war, indeed, the fact is plain, but on the other hand, that is not a reason why we should think that war is good in itself. This has nothing to do with pacifism; I prefer a cause with a better record; it has to do with the senselessness of throwing good and needed money away and with the deteriorating effect of this on a nation's consciousness.

If you study the wars of Frederick the Great, or rather the history of that monarch, you see that great economy was practiced by the King and his officers. To the Prussian economy in expenditure is not a difficult thing to practice, any more than to the Frenchman, but the fruits of even such economical wars as Frederick's prove costly in the long run. The loss of men alone is something that cannot be argued away, for a man, as a unit in a community, touches its well-being at too many points to be lightly subtracted. The art military is to kill men; you can be a staff officer and soar into the ethereal reaches of grand strategy, or you can drive No. 5 calson; driver and staff officer have the same objective. It is to be observed that whatever the Prussian officer may think of the subject, a man is not a thing, and is not "cannon fodder," and it is equally to be observed that it is man that produces. It should be a very good reason indeed that justifies reducing the number of producers.

One of the first things that strikes one about war, is the awful spending of money and destruction of material, and of this last, perhaps the worst waste is that which is seen in the scrapping of material or simply in letting it go to ruin and decay. The army organizations whose duty it is to save material and to prevent its misuse, known as salvage battalions and staff, are now much more highly developed than was ever dreamed of before and did most valuable work during the war. But what a commentary on "the art of producing the unproductive"! An American need not look to Europe for instances, but can see in the Civil War the working of this rule of waste; the operations at Island No. 10, for instance, are a major instance, and a thousand minor instances of yesterday and today can be had by any one that will take the trouble to ask any company officer, commissioned or noncommissioned, what privates do with equipments during a retreat or even when they are in the field. When, in war time, a projectile from a big gun is fired, it costs easily from \$1000 to \$1500; now, nobody with a practical eye could make any complaint if the thing performed its office, but when it simply hurtles through the air a number of miles and bursts innocuously in a mudbank or deals destruction to a haystack, we cannot avoid pondering how much labor and ability some of us have to expend to make \$1500 in a year.

The pacifist's system of reasoning is just as shaky as that of the militarist, and I beg you to note that I write "militarist" and not "soldier" or "sailor." There are a great many more militarists in the columns of the yellow press and the outpourings of peace societies than there are wearing Sam Brownes

or with a star on their sleeves. Nor are the army and navy personally extravagant—if I may so express it. A large part of the time spent by officers is that consumed in insuring that eight cents has not gone astray or that sixpence has not been spent in riotous living. The "paper work," "paper-rasserie" as the French call it, is appalling in the army, and naturally, because war is the only form of business in the world where there is no income against outlay.

Another thing to be observed during the late war was the terrifying ease with which men accustomed themselves to billions. The legislator that would fight to his last breath over a few thousands, very soon got into the way of saying, when it was proposed to tunnel Madagascar or establish rest camps in the moon or merely to loan a few millions: "Certainly. How will you have it? Fives or tens?" It was not the army's fault, nor the navy's; it was the fault of that blundering spendthrift, materialism. All men that have to do with men will bear witness that any period of abnormal expenditure is demoralizing because the average man has not yet been educated to understand that there is no such thing as self-producing capital. He has enjoyed certain fruits that apparently have been spontaneous; he would still have those fruits and not perceiving that production must precede any capital, he misses the fruits and is much disinclined to produce. There is no royal road to anything. J. H. S.

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. No letters published unless with true signatures of the writers.

Johnny Applesed

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Several recent references in The Christian Science Monitor to "Johnny Applesed" bring to mind a delightful book on the subject of this friend and benefactor of white man and red-man. According to this book, Johnny (Jonathan Chapman) was not ignorant of tree growing, and did not scatter his seeds haphazard. On the contrary, he was a nurseryman by profession, and he planted the seeds and cared for the young trees according to a definite plan. Knowing that the pioneers in the Ohio Valley wanted apple trees, but finding by experience that they simply had not the time, amid all the toils of starting a new home in the wilderness, to take care of the trees, he determined to plant and care for them himself.

This he did by going out with a bag of apple seeds from the cider mills and planting them in favorable places near the young settlements, protecting the little plots by brush fences or in any other handy way. From time to time he would visit the plots and care for the young trees, and when they were sturdy enough to bear transplanting, he would give them or sell them to the settlers.

He kept this up for years, extending the work as the settlers moved farther west. He covered nearly all of Ohio, and went into Indiana and Michigan. He traveled on foot, on horseback, or by any means available, slept in the open, was out in all kinds of weather, lived on whatever the people gave him (they all knew him), made friends with the Indians, especially Logan, and did all he could to keep the peace between white man and red man.

The story is charmingly told in the book. It is an inspiring story of childlike faith and self-sacrifice. (Signed) CHARLES C. KILPATRICK, Ocean Grove, New Jersey, November 14, 1921.

English and Irish Ivy

City folk who satisfy their love for growing things with those small symbols of the great outdoors they set on hills of brick and stone and call their window boxes commonly begin their gardening by planting a border of trailing ivy. Flowers they plant may be any color, or many colors, according to the pleasure of the person who waters them and tends them. But without a border of ivy these banners of heavy hung over city pavements through the summer heat are as odd as are flower beds where no grass has been planted in the borders.

The ivy used is nearly always a rapid-growing variety, with bright, glossy leaves. It is not so hardy as the sort that clings to the walls of churches and colleges. This ivy has a smaller, duller, heavier leaf, grows more slowly, but is much harder and is the true English ivy. The bright-leaved, rapid-growing window-box ivy should be called Irish ivy.

This fact was brought out by a discussion at the New York Horticultural Show, when a group of window-box gardeners were gathered in front of a display of miniature ivy which attracted much attention. The leaves of this miniature ivy are about the size of a child's finger nail, dull green and so tiny and so perfect that they seem to be carved from pieces of translucent New Zealand jade. One of the women of the party was determined to have some for her own box. When the woman confided to the exhibitor her great desire to have these tiny trailers planted in her very own window box, he all but chuckled. Picking up a little flowerpot that held a sprig about the length of a lady's little finger, he said: "No, it is not too expensive, but it is too slow, Miss. Why, this little sprig you see represents a two-year growth, and that low, bushy plant you were asking about is a 12-year growth. I do not think it will ever grow any larger. Do you not think it would be a discouraging sort of window-box plant? Rockeries and Japanese garden effects suit this ivy, but not the window box of a lady in New York City. For that, Irish ivy is best, if I may venture to advise you."

RYE AND ITS HARBOR

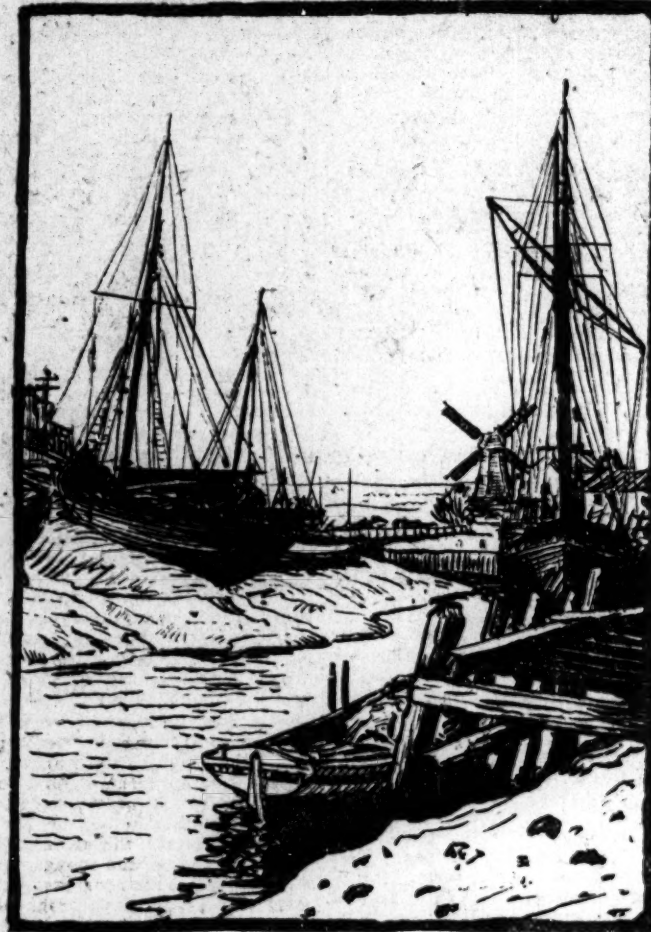
Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
Rye is a bad place to make from the sea. For centuries the sea water has been receding, leaving behind banks of shingle and sand, which has made of Rye an inland town. A village called Rye Harbor has since been built on the land now risen out of the sea. Here men live, surrounded by miles of marshland, beach and sand. The mouth of the river Rother is now about a mile southward of Rye Harbor. The channel is narrow, and on each side are dry shingle banks, on which the surf beats unceasingly. The tide runs in and out at from four to six miles an hour, and an entry can only be made at high water. Inside the entrance there are cross currents to contend with, which also run at a great speed. As the tide comes in the waves leap along the shore as fast as a man can run, and their going leaves a line of spume along the high-water mark, which dries into a sticky cake at low water.

The salt marshes and sands which are exposed at low tide are favorite gathering places for a number of shore

a part of it are all in keeping; and one, St. Anthony, is a half-timbered house of very early date, with long, low, latticed windows, doors of black oak, and a painted sign of St. Anthony over the lintel.

Narrow streets wind down from the church to the further side of the town. In all of them old buildings predominate over the new. Early brick and half-timbered work pleases the eye with graceful lines and mellow tones. Some of these streets, such as Mermaid Street, are also too straight and steep for wheeled traffic. The cobbles with which they are paved were laid in the days of pack horses and sandal-shod pedestrians. Coming into such a street one has the impression of stepping into a historical novel, so much more akin does it seem to romance than actual life. "The Mermaid Inn, which is still open to visitors, dates from the fourteenth or fifteenth century. Past the Mermaid Inn the street descends abruptly westward toward the Winchelsea road.

Winchelsea itself can be seen on its wooded hill-top across three miles of intervening marsh. Although a sister town to Rye it is a complete contrast to it in appearance. When one has climbed the road which leads up the steep side of the cliff on the south of the town and has entered under the



Sand, marsh, and boats but little sea

birds. Dunlin may be seen in flocks, running swiftly between the tufts of sea herbage or across the sand. Ringed plovers frequent the open sand. The ringed plover is a small, gray bird with a black collar which comes across the breast to form a kind of breastplate. There is also a black streak across the eye. Among the ringed plovers may be seen one or two of the rare Kentish plovers. This bird is now confined, as a British breeding species, to the Dungeness promontory, where it is subject to special protection. It may be distinguished from the ringed plovers by its smaller size, lighter and sandier tint, and by the fact that the black collar does not pass across the breast, but exists only as a patch on each side. Both ringed and Kentish plovers lay their eggs among shingle without any nest. The eggs almost exactly resemble the stones and are very hard to find, as the birds creep off and scurry away at first sign of a stranger.

To reach the town of Rye the course must be laid up the river Rother past Rye Harbor and then for a couple of miles between the fresh marshes on which are golf links and a few bungalows and huts. Rye rises out of the marsh on a hill of sandstone which was once a sea cliff. There exist pictures showing the sea surrounding the seaward base of the hill as late as the early nineteenth century. This must have been at an exceptionally high flood, for the sea began to recede long ago, and Camber Castle, far out on the marsh, was built by Henry VIII with part of the proceeds of the dissolution of the monasteries. The few boats which now penetrate as far as the town at the top of high water moor alongside the river wall underneath the high cliff on which the town stands. A flight of stone steps leads up past a quaint seafaring inn, called the Ypres Castle Inn, to the town walls, from which wide views of the marsh are obtained. A door through the wall leads to a small garden which forms a good vantage point. Ancient anchors discovered in the mud and old cannon, share the garden with nursemaids and pensioners. From below on the river bank comes the sound of hammering and beyond the house-tops at the foot of the cliff can be seen the ribs of a new smack being built for Lowestoft. A dozen men are at work upon her, and somehow this busy building of a ship for the North Sea fleet seems to restore Rye in the imagination to a seaport. One is apt to think of it as a mere collection of antique houses inhabited by artists.

The grass-grown streets of Rye are proverbially blocked by artists with their easels, and the legend is no idle one. At all the picturesque corners the artists are to be found hard at work. Ypres Castle on the wall at the back of the little garden is a favorite resort; so are the precincts of St. Mary's Church, which stands in a sunny garden at the very top of the hill. The houses which surround the

Strand Gate one turns sharp to the right into a broad straight thoroughfare which runs through the middle of the town. The side streets which issue on this main street are all at right angles to it and all are laid on broad and generous lines. There is a sense of air and spaciousness about Winchelsea, as if the architect who planned it had thought of a city of tall buildings and busy, broad thoroughfares. In the middle of the town stands the church, a noble fragment of what must have been a huge and splendid edifice. Only the chancel remains, but this forms a big church in itself. A vast churchyard, in which the turf is short and close like the turf on Downland, shows where the great nave must have stood. The other buildings of Winchelsea are mainly modern dwelling houses, but bowered in trees as they are they form a pleasing background. The pines, beeches and sycamores which clothe the slopes of Winchelsea hill and crown its top form no small part of its charm, contrasting with the miles of almost treeless marsh which separates the town on every hand from the rest of the world.

Colors for the County Hall

Outside the historic city London municipal life is drab, lacking such symbolism as Lord Mayor shows and naces and cocked hats. At the London County Council offices the very janitors, a race apt to be more gorgeous even than the alderman in all his glory, wear blue serge and peaked caps instead of the frogged scarlet and laced headgear which suit themselves upon the steps of town halls in some English country towns. So Londoners whose business took them near Spring Gardens on a recent afternoon halted astonished to see red coats and busbies surrounding the little gray office in a back street off Trafalgar Square, which, pending completion of the new municipal palace on the riverside, is the headquarters of the County Council. It was the London Welsh, leaving their colors in the council's custody, and fine weather allowed the simple ceremony to take place in the open air. It is without precedent in London, if not quite unknown elsewhere, for regimental colors to rest with the municipal authority, and the idea probably sprang from the colonel's membership of the council. The practice is one which might well be extended, linking national and local patriotism, and imparting to the County Council something of the picturesque atmosphere which is so great an asset to its rival, the Corporation of the City.

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INTERNATIONAL ART EXHIBITIONS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
It is proposed to arrange in Paris in 1923 an international art exhibition. The following year has already been fixed for an exhibition of an international character of the decorative and industrial arts. Probably it is this 1924 project which has inspired Armand Dayot, the inspector-general of Beaux-Arts, to urge an earlier and less restricted exhibition.

Mr. Dayot has been a remarkable worker in the cause of art. He it was who before the war was called upon to organize the French section at the international display at Munich, which fell through for obvious reasons. There seems no obstacle to the organization of a great salon which would comprise examples of all modern painters of note from all countries of the world. The various schools, the various tendencies, the actions and reactions and interactions, could thus be observed together. France has much to learn from Scandinavia, as Scandinavia has much to learn from France. Painters scattered in every country of the globe are greatly influenced by each other, but no attempt has yet been made to the war to place side by side the best works of English, American, German, French, Russian and other painters.

The project which long ago was praised by Rodin finds much favor in official circles and it is materially possible to carry out Mr. Dayot's scheme there is little doubt that it will be carried out. Such exhibitions have never been arranged at Paris except in 1889 and in 1900, when they formed part of a formidable ensemble. Lost in the tumultuous and gigantic universal fair, these collections of the world's art hardly count. What is proposed is so obviously admirable that it is hard to see from what quarter opposition can come.

Particularly to be noted is the fact that there will be no question of exclusions. In 1923 there can be no reason why a German picture shall not be shown in proximity to a French picture. Mr. Dayot does not disguise his desire to make this project an instrument for artistic reconciliation. Art, he agrees, knows no frontiers. The exhibition would be a failure were it to be confined to selected countries and were it to be dominated by political considerations. In his view it may well serve toward the restoration of more friendly feelings. Speaking candidly as he does on this delicate point it is all the more significant that the Ministre des Beaux-Arts, Léon Bérard, supports warmly the proposition.

The only question is whether it would not be better to arrange a single exposition, thus fusing those proposed for 1923 and 1924. Certainly it does not seem desirable to scatter these efforts. The Dayot proposal is much more important than the smaller project respecting the decorative arts and there is no reason why there should not be a special section devoted to decorative arts in 1923.

Everywhere in artistic circles support is forthcoming for Mr. Dayot. It is impossible that other countries will not lend their aid or that the notable artists will not send their pictures. The Grand Palais would be placed at the disposal of the promoters during the summer months. Each exhibitor would have the right of submitting not more than two pictures. All the recognized art societies would be invited to participate in this manifestation so that every section as well as every country would be represented. At the same time a retrospective exhibition would unite the masterpieces of the last 25 years.

The interest created is enormous and it is growing. Mr. Dayot does not intend to be put off and the distinguished writers and painters who have rallied round him are pressing the authorities to give shape to this idea.

A Jacobin Festival

New York's Cherry Street had a great festival last week in honor of the opening of a wet wash laundry. It seemed that every child who could run, walk or creep took part in it, as

well as the handsomest of the neighborhood dray horses, and the loudest playing of the local musicians.

Record and fable alike have it that in days past Cherry Street has not been without its own private reigns of terror. In these more peaceful later days there is a certain mirth-provoking oddity in finding its inhabitants following so closely the idea of Robespierre in choosing an institution fit to serve as symbol for a celebration.

The line of march started at the new brick laundry with its dozens of cylinders for family wet-wash, which stands at the end of the street. Every neighborhood dray horse who made any pretensions to equine beauty was in the line. They were adorned for the great occasion, adorned with small bow-knots and streamers of narrow width pale pink and baby blue lingerie ribbon. Occasionally one of them wore a paper rose fastened to his bridle just below the left ear.

The five-ton trucks they pulled in this clean clothes parade were not filled with the heavy merchandise of the docks but with wriggling, laughing, singing, waving, and altogether happy children of Cherry Street. They followed the loudest three-piece band that ever sat on milk cans and played the brasses in a three-ton covered truck. In spite of cobbles stones and jolts they pumped along valiantly on "The Wearin' o' The Green," sure tune to bring to the window every head in the district.

The banners that the window watchers gazed upon, bore no election admonition, but carried in huge red letters this strange and new device: "Brot Back The Same Day, Wet Wash, One Dollar."

THE POTATOES OF PRUSSIA

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
"Potato" is the word of the hour in Germany. Pick up any Berlin paper in these days, and you are sure to see it. Somebody will be shouting in the city council about profiteers, who find it good business to distill the people's winter food into potato-spirit for burning in lamps and stoves. Or somebody will be lamenting in a long article the ever-rising price, will suggest reasons, as that half the crop is not being harvested, simply to force up prices, or that tons of potatoes are being smuggled across the German frontiers; will propose remedies, as that the coming rise in freight shall not apply to potatoes, or that some sort of control shall be set up at every goods station from which potatoes are dispatched.

Potato! potato! potato! That's what the wheels of a train clack out, as they jolt over the rails. So German children say. And they ought to know, because potato fields stretch for mile upon monotonous mile across Prussia. Just now these fields are brown with harvest. Rows of kerkelched women bend over them, hoeing, and rows upon rows, of children, grubbing up what the women have hoed. As fast as they can, they fill the great, round, wicker baskets, and for every basket brought up to be tipped into the rough, long-bodied farm cart, a metal token is given them as title to payment for their labor. Peep out of your sleeper window, as you travel across country, and you will see them at it before sunrise; not until long after you have pulled the blinds down again at dusk do they go trudging home.

Home, if they are lucky, to potato soup. Not without reason did Germany honor the potato with two statues, away down in the south, one to Sir Francis Drake, its supposed discoverer, and to the Spirit of the Potato, a spirit which breathes vigorously through her daily life from meal to meal. To a vast number of German households today's high prices and tomorrow's threatened scarcity mean that they will soon feel the want of, not merely a second vegetable at dinner-time, but dinner. Boiled, fried, baked; soup, salad, dumpling, pancake, flour; during the war, bread; always potato, potato, potato! And when the potato crop failed, so did the war-spirit of Germany. Her last battles were fought, and lost, on her potato fields.

THE MAGIC LANTERN MAN'S WORLD

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
"Takes me back to the old days before moving pictures," said the magic-lantern man, smiling reminiscently when we told him we had enjoyed his exhibition of slides. We had enjoyed them. It was a quiet little summer camp with most of the summer people gone, and it seemed just the right place for an old-fashioned lantern show.

"Takes me back to the days when I went driving in my little old shay from one country schoolhouse to another," continued the slide lecturer. "Twenty or thirty years ago, that was. They didn't have any of their made-to-order scenic contraptions then."

No, they didn't. Some of us remembered. Some of us knew the childish excitement that spread through the neighborhood when the lantern man came with his colored slides. Best of all, we knew the thrill of sitting in a darkened room while the world was unrolled before our wondering vision. The magic lantern man did not get around our way very often. He was trailing up and down New England hills or across middle west prairies, or through shaded, sandy roadways "down south." He came jogging into our familiar landscape with the romance of far places about him. He had traveled up and down the land "showing" at all the cross-road towns and country schoolhouses. In his rattling buggy he carried a real Aladdin's lamp and strange scenes we had not even dreamed of. He conversed charmingly with vague hints of Indian camps, with sunlit pagodas and the Vale of Kashmir. Even his much-traveled horse had an air of bored sophistication.

So we gathered our pennies together and bought tickets to the magic lantern show. And the wise little man unfolded his treasures. He brought picture tales of the Orient, of the Colorado mountains, of the pampas and the sea. He revealed the domestic life of naked brown Zulus, of muffled Eskimos, of long-queued Chinese. He led his attentive audiences from wild African jungles to sunny castles in Spain. It was as if he had made himself a kind of universal host and did the honors of hospitality in most diverse realms. The magic lantern man felt a personal and particular pleasure in conducting us around the world in a single evening. He was much more than a mere moving slide machine.

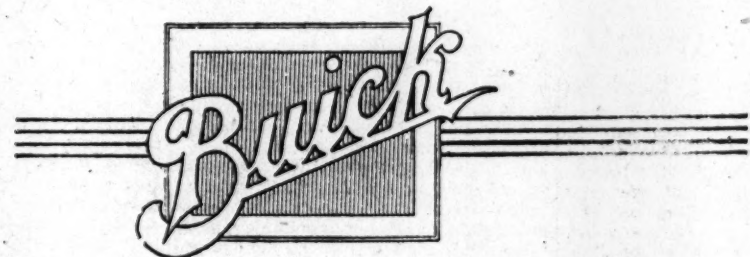
So he regrets the passing of the old days and finds genuine satisfaction in the occasional exhibits that may be given still, in out-of-the-way places.

Our lecturer was packing up his "lantern." He now has the latest sort of standing "slide" machine, and he still shows at schoolhouses and clubs. But the great field that was once his has been usurped by the ubiquitous movies.

Yes, my travelogues were famous thirty years ago," remarked the magic lantern man. "Showed to millions of people. Gave more than one youngster his first desire to travel. I reckon. Some of 'em have told me that. One man said he'd tramped from Illinois to Arizona to find the Grand Cañon after he'd seen my slides."

"People cared more about true stories of actual life in those days. The real thing thrilled 'em. They didn't crave melodrama so much as they do today." But the slide show still finds eager audiences in various community centers. Just the panorama of colored pictures, the desert, the Grand Cañon, California forests, London streets. And the magic-lantern man has never quite lost his love of wandering. In summer he lives in a houseboat. In winter he goes to New York and radiates out to some of the suburban points. He has not lost his interest in far places, in strange plants and animals and people.

"An easy way to learn geography," he observed. "And it sort of keeps you interested and amused, seems like. Don't suppose it sounds so thrilling to anybody else." But we thought we understood. The world had become a perpetual picture-book to the magic-lantern man.



Carburetor Automatic Heat Control —An Exclusive Buick Feature

The new carburetor automatic heat control exclusive standard equipment on 1922 Buick models—both fours and sixes—makes the motor run as smoothly in cold as in summer weather. Just as gasoline is automatically supplied the carburetor by use of the throttle or accelerator, so is heat supplied and cut off from the carburetor. Only on a Buick will you find this feature.

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QUEBEC FARMERS' PARTY INDEPENDENT

Agrarians in Quebec Have No Organized Union With Federal Progressives Under T. A. Crerar—Manifesto Is Issued

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—So far as the present election is concerned, the Farmer-Progressive movement in Quebec is not likely to affect seriously the issue as between the two old parties. In the future, however, it will have to be reckoned with as expressing the demand, at least, for representation by a resident, as opposed to the old system by which young notaries from Montreal or Quebec City represented in Parliament purely rural seats. Rural Quebec is tired of that sort of thing.

The old parties do not believe that the farmers will be much of a factor in the present campaign. They may be fooled in that regard. Under the presidency of Raoul Henry Clement, the United Farmers of Quebec have grown from a few hundred at a meeting held in Montreal a fortnight ago, they decided to enter the political arena, and today they have some 30 candidates in the field. By nomination day there will be more.

No Party Union

It is stated by the Quebec agrarian organization that there is no organic union between it and that headed by T. A. Crerar, leader of the Federal Progressives. Mr. Crerar has taken the view that they can handle their own affairs, and they have wished Mr. Crerar and his movement the best of success and promised to carry on as he has advised. So they have prepared a manifesto of their own, the revised copy of which is but now hand. It is an interesting document and reads as follows:

"The Farmer-Progressives of the Province of Quebec propose to contribute their united forces toward solving the problems of the country, and—in connection with the federal elections of 1921—have erected the following platform:

"That in international relations the Government of Canada be in every way and at all times in support of the maintenance of peace.

"That in our imperial relations the Government of Canada be guided by the principles laid down by the Fathers of the Confederation, and by Canadian national interests at all times.

"That the rights of all Canadians be respected and maintained at all times and everywhere, irrespective of race, origin, religious adherence or social status.

"That the farms, mines, forests, and fisheries of Canada, and the industries arising out of their exploitation be developed to their utmost.

"That all lands or other natural resources of Canada, now held for speculative gain, be taxed.

"That special government encouragement be given to all industries employing the natural products of Canada, with particular reference to our asbestos and nickel deposits.

Permanent Tariff Commission

"That a permanent tariff commission be erected composed of technical experts, free from political influence or control, upon whose findings will be based our tariff schedules.

"That a permanent, non-political board of direction be appointed to administer and operate the national railways of Canada upon a commercial and competitive basis.

"That the naval and military expenses of Canada be immediately reduced to a minimum.

"That the strictest economy be practiced in every branch of national administration.

"That active measures be undertaken to develop Canadian foreign trade, and that markets be energetically opened in foreign countries for our Canadian products.

"That immigration be restricted to classes competent to contribute to Canadian industrial development.

"That all political associations declare before and after elections by sworn statements the sources of campaign funds.

"That all newspapers be compelled to publish a list of their shareholders.

"That the Constitution Act of Canada, 1917, and amendments be forthwith repealed."

Support for Progressives

It is an interesting fact, lacking, however, in any significance whatsoever, that Henri Bourassa, and his young lieutenant, Armand Lavergne, the former head and front of the Quebec Nationalist movement, have espoused the cause of the Quebec Progressives. The Nationalist Party and its doctrines have fallen to a very low ebb in Quebec, and of late years Mr. Bourassa and his lieutenant have lapsed into semi-oblivion.

They have now, apparently, seized upon the new movement as a means to place their names once more before the public, and there is just enough "nationalism" in the platform above set forth to justify their doing so. But neither Mr. Bourassa nor Mr. Lavergne have anything to do with the creation of the new Quebec party. "They are welcome to support us if they so desire," says the president, Mr. Clement, "but let it be understood that the party is not based on Bourassa nationalism."

Policies Differ

As indicative of the differences between the old Nationalists and the new Farmer Party of Quebec the following questionnaire addressed by the

"Devoir," Mr. Bourassa's paper, to the various candidates in Quebec during the present campaign is of interest:

1. "Are you opposed?"
(a) To the participation by Canada in England's wars?
(b) To the principle and to the application of any measure of military conscription?
(c) To the construction and the maintenance of a war navy and to any other form of participation in the naval defense of the Empire?
(d) To foreign immigration on a large scale (British or otherwise).
(e) To a régime of imperial conferences.

2. "Are you in favor of:"
(a) Adopting methods for preventing congestion in cities, and for the encouragement of settlement on farms or unbroken lands?
(b) The legal and official recognition of (Roman) Catholic and national syndicates?
(c) Equal rights for French-Canadians and English-speaking Canadians throughout the Dominion of Canada?

3. "What solution would you suggest for the settlement of the railway problem?"
4. "Supplementary observations."

A comparison of the platform of the Quebec Farmers-Progressives with the Bourassa platform as implied in the questionnaire above set forth will serve to show that there is a wide difference between the ideals of each.

STATE OFFICIALS SEEK PAY INCREASE

South Dakota Salaries Authorized in 1889 Subject of Protest—Press Proposes Constitutional Convention to End Muddle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

PIERRE, South Dakota.—In view of the controversy over the amount of salaries paid state officers of South Dakota, which are fixed at a minimum sum, compared with the salaries paid in other states, by the State Constitution, adopted in 1889, it is proposed by some of the leading newspapers of the State that a constitutional convention be authorized by the Legislature. It is proposed that at this convention the salaries of state officers be fixed at a more liberal amount, or that the Legislature be authorized to fix such salaries.

The special Supreme Court, which recently rendered a decision in the so-called "expense" cases, was composed of five of the leading attorneys of South Dakota. The Supreme Court judges were excused on account of their financial interest in the outcome of the case.

In its decision the special Supreme Court held that all "expense" allowances and additional salaries are constitutional, with the exception of the additional salary given the state superintendent of public instruction as executive officer of the State Board of Education.

Members of the Legislature are entitled to the \$200 voted to members of the House and Senate at the last session; judges of the supreme court are entitled to \$150 monthly for expenses; constitutional state officers drawing \$50 per month for expenses are within the constitution in drawing the amount for expenses; circuit judges are entitled to the \$75 per month; the Governor is entitled to have his rent paid by the State; the additional salary given to the Attorney-General as a member of the State Securities Commission is constitutional, and the State Legislature has the power to construct a Governor's mansion, according to the findings of the special court.

The special court denied the additional salary to the superintendent of public instruction on the ground that that officer's duties as executive officer of the state Board of Education were germane to his duties as superintendent; that the State expected him to perform all duties relative to the State's educational work which it saw fit to impose on him without additional salary. In the case of the Attorney-General being a member of the State Securities Commission, it was held that this work was not germane to his usual duties as Attorney-General and he was therefore entitled to an additional salary for the services rendered.

The decision of the special court brings to an end a legal question which has been attracting attention in South Dakota for a number of years, and which came to a climax when Gov. W. H. McMaster ordered the instituting of test cases, covering every mooted question in regard to additional salaries and expense allowances, where there was a question of doubt as to their constitutionality.

This action of the Governor was hastened by the criticism which had arisen over the State when the last Legislature voted its members \$200 contingent on their attendance at the session and on their not being residents of Pierre, the state capital.

There were three cases before the special Supreme Court.

SUBSIDY FOR MUSIC SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—A plea for government subsidy of the fine arts, and especially of music, was made here by Richard M. Tobin, secretary and manager of the Hibernia Savings and Loan Society, at a luncheon given by the Down Town Association recently. Mr. Tobin's address, which is the opening wedge of a state-wide campaign for state or federal government appropriation and financial aid for musical events, composers and students, was on the theme, "Music and the Business Man."

NONPARTISAN TEST OF RECALL FAILS

North Dakota Supreme Court Refuses to Enjoin Granting of Election Certificates—Forgery and Duplications Charged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BISMARCK, North Dakota.—The Supreme Court yesterday denied the petition of five Nonpartisan League taxpayers for an order temporarily restraining the state canvassing board from canvassing the recall election ballot today, which would result in the issuance of certificates of election to R. A. Nestos as Governor, Svenbjorn Johnson as Attorney-General, and Joseph A. Kitchen as Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor.

Attorneys for taxpayers seeking to nullify the election asked the court to hear them yesterday, and the court granted an immediate hearing, and after presentation of the case by S. E. Ellsworth, permitted Mr. Ellsworth to file citation of additional authorities.

Petitioners asked that the recall election be nullified on the ground that there was not a sufficient number of valid signatures to the petitions to authorize such an election.

Petitioners alleged that the "number of signatures, but once counted, to said purported petitions of qualified electors of said State, who voted at the election in November, 1920, for Governor, did not exceed the number of 60,000," and that the Secretary of State, in holding said petitions sufficient, "acted mistakenly, unlawfully and fraudulently," and that he "included in his count such signatures as a part of the number of 68,882 as necessary to authorize the calling of said election the signatures of more than 15,000 who were not qualified electors and who did not, as such, participate in state elections held in November, 1920, and who had subscribed said petitions two or more times."

The affidavit of George Laird, head of the taxpayers' committee which instituted the election suit, said that from an investigation it was ascertained that "more than 5000 persons have signed their names twice upon said petitions, and that if said names were not signed by the said persons themselves, same were forged," and that "more than 10,000 persons have signed the recall petitions who did not vote for Governor at the general election in 1920," and that "more than 1000 persons have signed the petitions who were not citizens of the State."

ARGENTINE LIBRARY FOR YALE UNIVERSITY

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut.—Acceptance by the Yale Corporation of the gift of a library of Argentine literature, placed within the university the largest and best selected collection of South American literary works in the United States. The donor of the library, which has just been installed, was Carlos Alfredo Tornquist of Buenos Aires. It numbers 500 volumes. The presentation was made by Enrique Gil, a member of the Argentine bar, who has offices in New York City. It had been arranged that Thomas LeBreton, the Argentine Ambassador to the United States, should be present when the library was formally turned over to the corporation, but at the last moment he was unable to come and Senator Gil, a friend of both Mr. Tornquist and Ambassador LeBreton, attended the corporation meeting.

The library contains specially bound volumes on history, law, letters, oratory and sociological subjects. Mr. Tornquist is a professor in the University of Buenos Aires, and long had had admiration for Yale University. The Yale collection of Latin-American books now numbers several thousand volumes.

DANCING IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS ELECTIVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SACRAMENTO, California.—Public school pupils who refuse to take part in dancing classes, so-called "folk-dances" or other methods of instruction in the art of dancing, cannot be expelled or suspended from the schools of California because of this refusal.

This decision has just been rendered by the Third District Court of Appeal, in reversing a judgment of the Sacramento County Superior Court, in the case of C. C. Hardwick against the board of trustees of the Fruit Ridge school district near here. The appellate court held that folk and other forms of dancing, even though in-

cluded in the curriculum as a part of the regular course in physical education, or "disguised as exercises," cannot legally be forced upon children attending the public schools of California. Refusal of children to take part, or refusal on the part of parents to allow them to take part, in such dances, does not afford sufficient ground for the suspension or expulsion of the pupils so refusing, said the court.

Last March, two of Mr. Hardwick's children were expelled from the Fruit Ridge School by order of the trustees when their parents objected to dances at the school, and refused to allow their children to take part. The expulsion of the children created widespread agitation in this section of California, and the matter soon was carried to the courts, where, in the lower and in the superior courts, the school trustees were upheld.

Miss Winifred van Hagen, assistant director of the state department of education, described the folk dances as nothing more or less than traditional games of different nationalities, set to music. She declared that she, with many other educators, considers it unfortunate that these pastimes and exercises had not been called "games," instead of "dances," which, she believes, would remove the opposition to them by parents in many cases.

ARCH URGED AS WAR MEMORIAL

Massachusetts Commission May Adopt Plan in Connection With Bridge Over Charles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Erection of an arch as a part of the proposed new bridge across the Charles River between Cambridge and Boston as a war memorial, is proposed by Robert D. Andrews, of the firm of Andrews, Rantoul & Jones, architects of Boston. The final decision as to the form of a war memorial proposed to the Legislature by the Governor in 1920 has been postponed until 1922. A special commission, after investigation of the subject, reported in favor of a memorial auditorium which would house military and naval organizations, but a public hearing on this proposal resulted in postponement of final action.

The arch proposed by Mr. Andrews would take advantage of the construction of a new bridge at a less cost than the projected memorial building. The arch would be erected on the bank of the Charles River Basin, which the bridge would span, and would enhance the recreational development of the basin vicinity, it is urged. The proposed arch would have a 120-foot front, 90-foot sides and 140-foot vertical measure; the roadway being about 35 feet above the water the height would total 175 feet.

"Another consideration presents itself which seems to favor the ideal rather than the utilitarian solution of the State's problem," the architects asserted. "It is that such a monument as is here proposed will have and can have, by the very conditions of its existence, no competitor. This would be pre-eminently true in this case, because no such monument anywhere rises like this from the waters of a lake in the heart of a city. The type of structure, as well as its site, makes it distinctive. But of great auditoriums there are many. Every large city possesses one or more. And as one travels and observes them, there is nothing in the general aspect of any one that announces it to the stranger as a memorial—still less as a memorial of a specific character. An inscription must be read to identify it. The consequence is that while the ideal solution remains clearly held in mind because it is unique and individual, the utilitarian solution leaves a more or less uncertain impression, and as a memorial fails of its essential commemorative purposes."

SAVAGE RAPIDS DAM COMPLETED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

PORTLAND, Oregon.—The people of Grants Pass and surrounding country have just celebrated the completion of the Savage Rapids dam, which will be the means of irrigating 16,000 acres of land. The newly completed dam is located six miles east of Grants Pass on the Rogue River and is touched on the north by the Southern Pacific line, while the Pacific Highway passes along the south side.



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LEGAL ASPECTS OF FOREIGN COMMERCE

Coordination of Data on World Commercial Laws to Provide Popular and Technical Information Is Government Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Having as its fundamental work the giving of popular information on foreign laws to the business man and technical information to the lawyer, the division of commercial law of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce is coordinating for practical and immediate use all data on international law as it affects commerce, declared Archibald J. Wolfe, chief of this division, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. He declared himself in favor of arbitrating commercial disputes in foreign countries as a means of securing justice without recourse to the courts.

In the past, Mr. Wolfe said, requests were sent out for lists of the leading attorneys at law in a locality, and from the resultant list the only guide of selection was the eulphony of the gentlemen's name. Now the names are accompanied with a brief sketch of the attorney's relative fee charges, experience, particular field and other information enabling an American business man to select a legal representative fitted to handle a particular case or kind of cases.

A corps of competent international lawyers is being enlisted in cooperation with the government bureau, and a world-wide corps of legal correspondents is being built up. Mr. Wolfe pointed out. Work under way includes collection of foreign commercial codes and the preparation of digests of the laws to the end that a manufacturer or exporter can be immediately put in touch with the proper process to follow. In the particular field of its scope the division stands as a link between the information-gathering agents of the department and the chiefs of the several commodity divisions, who are in close touch with the domestic manufacturers and exporters.

Government Service

Asked for an instance of the service which the division can provide, Mr. Wolfe described a recent occurrence in the Cuban market. In bonded warehouses in Cuba, he said, there are many millions of dollars worth of American goods, with textiles to the value of about \$10,000,000. The goods have been held because the consignees have not been able to pay customs duties and meet drafts.

"The paramount interest is American," Mr. Wolfe said, "yet a tricky Cuban debtor conceived a plan to get rich at the expense of the American shippers. He had a local creditor who had no interest in the warehoused goods, but who went before a judge and declared himself a creditor of the consignee in question, obtain a writ of embargo against \$400,000 worth of goods. He then obtained permission of the court to sell the goods at auction after advertising in an obscure local newspaper.

Instance of Action

Mr. Wolfe said that the principal interested parties, the Cuban Textile Creditors Committee, were reached in New York, and action was taken defeating the conspiracy and making repetition impossible. It was suggested that the State Department be requested to intervene with the Cuban Department of Justice to the end that no writs of embargo should be granted to affect American goods without notification first being given to the United States consul or commercial attaché. The announced sale did not take place.

NEW YORK CENSORS BAR MANY SCENES

Commission in Force Since August 1 Banned Three Films as Law Violations—Changes Proposed Gave Moral Lesson to Fourth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The Motion Picture Censorship Commission has issued 700 licenses, all for new productions, since the law went into effect on August 1 of this year, these pictures ranging from one to 14 reels in length, according to Joseph Levenson, one of the three members of the commission, who told the Woman's Forum some of the reasons for the commission's existence and how it had justified those reasons to date.

Three pictures had been cut out completely as violations of the law, Mr. Levenson said, and 125 individual scenes were eliminated from others, each elimination having no bearing on the rest of the picture, he added. Some of these were bathing scenes which the commission considered indecent.

"We cut out everything that shows contempt of the law of the land in any way, and we will not permit contempt to be expressed for any religious faith or law," he said. "Nor will any minister of religion ever be pictured so as to be made ridiculous while I am on this commission. Recently we cut out scenes showing violation of the Eighteenth Amendment; we shall allow no picture to show the public or individuals ways of violating it. The Eighteenth Amendment is a part of the Constitution of the United States, and as such is to be enforced whether we like it or not; that has nothing to do with the case."

Mr. Levenson spoke of one picture which was offensive to the commission but which, following its proposed changes, was made over into an excellent film teaching a moral lesson, an admirable piece of work. He said that the commission intended to put a stop to misleading titles so that people need not discover, after taking their children into a motion picture theater, that the picture advertised enticingly on the outside was not one which they cared to have them see.

There are 1700 motion picture houses

in the State, he said, and estimated that, with their several performances, they probably had a daily attendance of 1,000,000 persons. He declared that it was unthinkable that so great a power in molding public opinion should escape regulation by the State. Nor was the motion picture industry taxed too highly, Commissioner Levenson thought, estimating that if business improved, such taxes might reach \$500,000 for the year, if not, probably \$300,000. The commission, he said emphatically, had no desire to throttle sport or to interfere with the aesthetic; it did not care how absurd a picture might be or how ridiculous its portrayal of a legitimate subject, but the commission did intend to see that the law was enforced to the letter and that only clean, wholesome films were shown.

FACTORY ON FULL TIME

SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts.—Announcement was made yesterday by the Chapman Valve Manufacturing Company that its plant would resume full time Monday with practically a full working force of between 700 and 800 hands. The step is said to be due to improved business conditions. Lately the factory has operated five days a week.

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UNEMPLOYMENT IS STUDIED IN BRITAIN

Cabinet Committee Appointed Under Sir Alfred Mond Is Analyzing Trade Depression and Aiding Export Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England.—In spite of the important distractions of the Irish conference and the preparations for the Washington Conference, the more domestic problem of unemployment is causing the British Cabinet considerable thought. It is evident that the Prime Minister intended at all costs, and at whatever delay, to rally to the aid of the government the best ability of all the forces concerned—finance, labor, employers, and the local authorities.

It is understood that the Cabinet Committee under Sir Alfred Mond will report to the Cabinet the result of its inquiries, and will then give place to the joint committee proposed by the Prime Minister. Much consideration, it is reported, has been given by the Cabinet Committee to an analysis of the causes of the world trade depression, and to methods of stimulating export trade. The pointed remarks in the Prime Minister's recent speech lend weight to these reports, and the repeated emphasis on this aspect of the subject in recent resolutions that have reached the government from public bodies and labor councils will make it imperative that it should receive close consideration by the joint committee.

Invitation to Labor

Some confusion as to the formation of this committee appears to exist in the public mind at the moment of writing. When the proposal was first mooted during the conference at Gairloch, it was understood that the Labor Party would be represented on an equality with other sections of the community, and such evidently was the Prime Minister's intention.

The recent appointment by the joint conference of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress, the national executive of the Labor Party, and the Parliamentary Labor Party of a delegation to confer with the government, has led to the supposition in some quarters that this delegation will serve as representatives of Labor on the Prime Minister's joint committee. A brief summary of the sequence of events and of the correspondence on the subject, will make the position at this stage clear.

It will be remembered that immediately on his return from Scotland the Prime Minister met J. R. Clynes and the newly constituted General Council of the Trades Union Congress. It was then proposed by the Prime Minister that a small committee should be selected to confer with him and his colleagues regarding practical measures for dealing with the present national emergency. The delegation promised to consider the suggestion and returned to the Labor headquarters to report. The reply of the joint conference of the Labor organizations by whom the delegation was appointed took the form of a long letter to the Prime Minister reminding him of the close and continual attention which the Labor Party had given to the subject during the past two years.

Labor Proposals Defeated

In evidence of this they cited a whole list of reports presented on the subject, beginning with the report of the National Joint Industrial Conference of Workers and Employers, appointed in February, 1919, and ending with the proposals of the Trades Union Congress Joint Committee established only a month previously. They also called attention to the fact that their bill for the prevention of unemployment introduced in March, 1919, was defeated owing to the opposition of the government. It is only in the light of these facts that the subsequent action of the Labor Party can be justly estimated.

The letter concluded: "We have appointed six representatives, whose names are appended, together with our officials, further to explain our proposals and to hear and examine any proposals made by the government, but not as members of any joint committee including financiers and employers, as suggested by you at the interview, to explore the problem further, and so cause more delay. Nor can our representatives be held responsible for the policy ultimately adopted by the government."

The appended names were: Representative General Council, Trades Union Congress, R. B. Walker (chairman), E. L. Poulton, Miss Margaret Bondfield, Representative of the Labor Party, Sidney Webb, J. Ramsey MacDonald, Arthur Henderson.

Labor's Reluctance

In his reply to this letter the Prime Minister, informally accepting the committee, made no reference to the refusal to serve on the proposed joint committee, and suggested no definite date for the meeting, a delay to which the Labor conference called attention in a subsequent letter.

Except in circles where every action of government is suspect, there is a very general regret at the course adopted by the Labor Party. That regret is not less, because it is generally recognized that the Labor representatives appointed to confer with the government would bring valuable experience to any body who has to deal with the present crisis. There is a growing number of financiers and large employers who are not only concerned at the present situation, but profoundly dissatisfied with the general lack of policy.

They are genuinely desirous of discussing with responsible representatives of Labor measures for the more permanent prevention of unemployment, and they regard this decision of the joint Labor conference as a lost opportunity. On the other hand there

are many who, while regretting the decision, can well understand the reluctance of Labor men and women to take part at this stage in a conference on a problem which they have been probing for years, and to the urgency of which they have repeatedly called public attention.

FRANCE'S CONTROL OF RHINE SHIPPING

Her Ownership of Quays, Warehouses and Facilities Are Expected to Make River French in Practically All but Name

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—Possession has just been officially taken by the French of installations in a number of river ports along the Rhine which the Germans have been compelled to cede after negotiations in accordance with the Treaty of Versailles. The French Minister descended the Rhine from Strasbourg to Rotterdam and in the six principal ports—Rheinau, Mannheim, Ludwigshafen, Cologne, Duisburg-Ruhrort, and Rotterdam—he formally laid claim to the equipment which, according to the terms of the agreement, had to be handed over.

Now although little has been said in the popular press of this manifestation, it is clearly realized in official circles that this voyage marks the revival of French economic power on the Rhine. The Rhine is—need it be said?—in many respects the principal river of Europe. Its capacity of transport is exceedingly large. It is affirmed with truth that to control the navigation of the Rhine is to hold the keys of one of the principal doors of European commerce.

Clauses to French Advantage

The significance, then, of taking possession of these posts and installations and material in ports which are not French is considerable. The clauses in the treaty referring to waterways deserve much closer study than they have generally had. Perhaps the French themselves would not complain so much of the treaty were they aware of these articles. Article 357 and those following are of great importance. The article now in question compels Germany to cede to France recently built vessels and tugs, with their fitting and gear. It also compels Germany to cede installations, berthing, and anchorage accommodations, platforms, docks, warehouses, plant which German subjects or German companies owned on August 1, 1914, in the port of Rotterdam, and the shares or interests which Germany or German nationals possessed at that date. The transference of other installations have been determined in conjunction with an American arbitrator, W. B. Hines. Mr. Troquer, the French Minister of Public Works, even in 1919 drew up some economic and technical facts and figures which served as the basis of French claims. The Germans drew up other tables. Eventually Mr. Hines adopted the French proposals.

The French arguments were that unless installations were possessed all along the Rhine it would be practically impossible to effect transports. Unless a boat can leave at various stages of its river route a part of its cargo, it must obviously go from end to end of its journey with only the weight of cargo which can be carried over the shallowest part of the river. Now France pointed out the inconveniences of being submitted to the control of German private companies in the Rhine ports. Mr. Hines has agreed to France 75 per cent of the shares in the Fendel Company—which is German. Afterward there were negotiations between France and Germany and the terms were modified and approved by the American arbitrator. It is in consequence of these conversations that France has now set her foot in two other ports, Ludwigshafen and Cologne.

French Interests in Non-French Ports

This it comes about that France has important interests in six non-French Rhine ports. The actual ceded installations are thus set out: Rheinau—a shipbuilding yard of about eight acres with 400 yards of quay on the Rhine and 400 yards of quay on the port and two coal wharfs; Mannheim—on the Rhine quay a warehouse 170 yards long of six floors with cranes, and so forth; Ludwigshafen—cranes and other plant and a warehouse 100 yards in length; Cologne—cranes and so forth, and a large warehouse; Duisburg-Ruhrort—quay, wharfs, and in the basin of the canal a large piece of ground for the deposit of cargoes; Rotterdam—warehouses, electric cranes, and so forth on the Meuse quay.

France has also 250 tons of barges and 24,000 h. p. of tugboats. This fleet will be increased by at least 50 per cent when Germany has delivered certain material under the head of reparations.

What is claimed is that without these arrangements the recovery of the port of Strasbourg would have been of little use to France. With them France becomes an extremely important commercial and navigating power on the Rhine. The Rhine in a certain sense becomes a French river.

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DOMINIONS' SHARE OF NAVAL BURDEN

New Zealand Prime Minister Says "All Parts of the Empire Are Contributing" to the Upkeep of the British Ships

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England.—W. F. Massey's speech at a luncheon given in Wellington to welcome him home to New Zealand, has received little general attention here in England, but it is a matter of discussion among naval experts, particularly the reference to "an Empire navy." According to the cable report he said that "the four new battle cruisers," which are to be added to the Royal Navy as replacement ships, will be "British Empire ships because to their cost and maintenance all parts of the Empire are contributing." That seems plain enough. It is news, too, and, if it can be relied on as it stands, it is important news. For it tells what no one outside the government has even suggested before, that the new ships are being provided jointly by the United Kingdom and the dominions. If this be so the secrets of the last Imperial conference have been extremely well kept.

In talking over this matter with a well-known naval expert, it was pointed out to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor that Mr. Massey's remarks, cabled without their context, may not have the exact meaning ascribed to them, and that, in any case, they are "premature." This authority stated that the only ground in this country for the suggestion that the dominions may help to pay for the four new battle cruisers is that contained in the speech by Mr. Lloyd George in August last, when in dealing with the results of the Imperial conference he referred to the feeling that the whole burden of defense should not be left to the mother country, pointing out, however, that the "method of contribution must be left to the parliaments of the dominions to decide," adding that "the proposals must come from themselves, and they are consulting their own parliaments on this particular question."

Autonomists' Contentment

This passage, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed, could not refer to the four new warships, because they were "merely intended as replacement ships." In his opinion it referred to "any future increase of the fleet if it became necessary, when the dominions might be asked to share the cost." That is the Centralist view. But New Zealanders in London, autonomists of course, would like to know how "asking" the dominions "to share the cost" of the ships in the future squares with Mr. Lloyd George's declaration that the "method of contribution must be left to the parliaments of the dominions to decide."

If Mr. Massey had been reported to have said nothing but that four ships are to be provided, to "the cost and maintenance of which all parts of the Empire are contributing," New Zealanders say his view might be interpreted in the light of the future rather than in the light of the present. But he definitely refers to a speech in August last by Colonel Amery, the Undersecretary of the Admiralty, who said that "the navy would be, as before, an Empire navy." Mr. Massey denied this, and continued, "The British Empire as an empire has never provided ships on any previous occasion."

Safety of Dominions Uppermost

This, in connection with the sentence which has caused so much interest in naval circles, his compatriots say, can only refer to the present occasion. In other words, Mr. Massey states that, although the Empire has contributed ships to the British Navy before, it was done individually, but now they are contributing four new ships collectively. To expert opinion here they may seem "merely" replacement ships, but to the Pacific dominions they mean much more. In the speeches of both Mr. Massey and Mr. Hughes last summer there was a marked tendency to dwell on the want of confidence involved in allowing British naval power to decline below a certain point, and to suggest that help would be forthcoming from the dominions to avert such a danger to security. Sensitivity on the frontier to any diminution of British sea power has been demonstrated over and over again in recent history.

Oversea opinion here is that Mr. Massey's declaration should be read as it stands. As in 1909, when Aus-

tralia temporarily shelved her cherished naval aspirations by offering to contribute ships to the British Navy, and the other dominions vied with one another in meeting the emergency in the true British spirit, so they have acted now. They have preferred safety to an impractical insistence on a vital autonomist ideal.

Cash Contribution Likely

Their conception of the form their ultimate aid to imperial naval defense should take is defined in the Jellicoe report. But that does not prevent them from providing a cash contribution should the necessities of the strategic situation require it. They proved it in 1909, says Mr. Massey in effect, and are proving it again. In spite of the history of the past 30 years naval men in Great Britain still believe that there can be a centralized Empire navy, to which the dominions will contribute money as the members of the Delian Confederacy in its decay contributed money instead of ships to the Athenian fleet. But even India as far back as 1890 in a memorandum to the British Government ranged herself on the side of the dominions in this matter.

Mr. Hughes, Mr. Massey, and General Smuts have left no doubt as to their views on the question, and, if Mr. Massey has been less emphatic, the peculiar position of Canada with regard to defense is the reason. Information has been "exclusively announced" in several newspapers here that because Weihaiwei will, probably, be handed back to China in due course, Singapore, at a cost of £2,000,000, is to be transformed into a great naval fortress. Evidently the existence of Hong Kong has been forgotten in this connection. Mr. Hughes, while admitting that a great new naval base in the Pacific is to be created, has cabled a denial that it will be at Singapore.

All that can be certain is that naval defense in the Pacific is being seriously considered by both Great Britain and Australasia. But, so far, nothing of importance has leaked out. Australia may have been asked by the Admiralty to concentrate on docks and bases instead of spending money on a locally-controlled fleet. But there is nothing new in that. A similar proposal was made at the Imperial conference of 1907, and rejected. Whatever policy is, however, finally accepted, one can be sure that Great Britain and Australia are working loyally together to solve the problems of Pacific defense so as to combine autonomy with empire.

IRISH POLITICAL PRISONERS GAIN POINT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
DUBLIN, Ireland.—Conditional orders of habeas corpus have once again been granted by the Master of the Rolls against General Macready, commander-in-chief of the forces in Ireland; General Strickland, commandant of the Cork District; and the military authorities in Cork who are holding the prisoners Patrick Clifford and Michael Sullivan in detention under extreme sentence, passed by a military court in May, for having been found late in April near Michelstown, each in possession of a revolver and ammunition. The sentence has not yet been confirmed.

It was submitted by Mr. Comyn, K. C., for the prisoners, that there was no necessity for a military court at the time, as no state of war existed in that district; that the court was illegal; that the possession of arms did not render them liable to capital punishment under the usages of war; that the prisoners were civilians not subject to military law; that the officers who tried them acted merely under orders from General Strickland and not under any commission from the King or under common law or court-martial. Counsel said that no such offense was known to the law as that preferred against the prisoners.

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WOMAN'S WORK IN THE "OLD WORLD"

Women of Practically All European and Asiatic Countries Are Increasingly Active in Political and Industrial Spheres

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England.—A Rumanian lady on a short visit to London recently gave a representative of The Christian Science Monitor some details of the recent victory for woman's suffrage in Rumania. "There was great excitement in the Chamber," she said. "First of all the amendment to the Administration Reform Bill refusing votes to women was lost; then Senator Pacurariu's amendment demanding the municipal vote for women was carried by 61 to 22. You may imagine how this victory was received by those of us who were in the public gallery, for this is the first step toward our political emancipation."

"There were magnificent speeches, in support of the amendment from Mr. Alexandrescu, our greatest lawyer, as well as from Mr. Paul Bujar, a former president of the Senate; Mr. Argeliano, the author of the original bill, supported our claim heartily. We have been hoping that the law would be passed in the Chamber, but there is so much legislation in arrears that we must be patient a little longer and until the grant of the municipal vote to women is ratified, as no doubt it will be. We noticed that the great bulk of opposition to our claims came from priests and soldiers."

There is no doubt that the work of the Rumanian league for the rights and duties of women helped materially in bringing about so satisfactory a result. Meetings were held in all parts of the country, and a series of conferences were arranged, at which leading politicians of all parties discussed various aspects of the question. Pleasure was combined with serious discussion, for at the close of each conference there was a short concert of first-class music. The Rumanian women have indeed reason to congratulate themselves and their country on the forward step which has been taken.

Advancement in India

It is a long step from Rumania to Bombay, but the women there are also celebrating a victory. They were fired by the example of the Madras presidency and quickly formed associations, held meetings and attended on deputations. There was considerable opposition to women's claims in the Legislative Council, and the resolution was discussed for three days. The Council Chamber and the public galleries were filled with women and both native and English women did a great deal of "lobbying" among the members. Some English members opposed the resolution, but an Indian member, in an enthusiastic speech,

said that this was really a matter for the Indian people to settle and not the affair of the English councilors. A flourishing branch of the Indian Women's Association has now been formed at Poona and progress is expected to be rapid; some of the leading women of the presidency have spoken at meetings. Anyone acquainted with India will know how significant such a fact is. The women of Mysore are keenly interested in an important bill before the Legislative Assembly, which will give women the right to some of their husband's property; it is felt that if women can possess their own money, a big step in the direction of freedom will have been taken.

German Women Lose Point

German women suffragists are not cast down by the loss in the Reichsrat—the representatives of the different German states and governments—by 31 votes to 31 of the bill to enable women to be jurors. The final decision of course on such a question rests with the Reichstag, the elected Parliament. The members of the National Council of Women are renewing their efforts, and hope that the government bill just brought in will be passed. If this happens by a two-thirds majority the bill may become law over the heads of the Reichsrat, either at once or by order of the national President.

Among the many interesting papers read at the recent annual meeting of the Library Association in Manchester, England, was the description by Miss H. A. Lake of the library of the International Labor Office (League of Nations), Geneva, of which Miss Lake is now in charge. Miss Lake was formerly librarian of the Ministry of Labor in Whitehall, and described how the library at Geneva is organized on the workshop system, aiming at placing all new additions at the disposal of the members of the office within a few hours of receipt. Urgent matters are given precedence, and nothing is delayed longer than 24 hours. The average growth of the library is 3600 items per week, among them being 700 books and pamphlets and 2000 newspapers from all parts of the world.

A Librarian Triumph

Miss Lake explained to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor the heavy work entailed in the taking over of what was originally the library of the International Association of Labor Legislation, with its 40,000 items, not including a pile of unbound periodicals. She is justly proud of the fact that, although the library of which she has charge practically did not exist 18 months ago, this great accumulation of material, which arrived uncatalogued and unclassified last September, now occupies an orderly position on the shelves with author and subject reference in the catalogue. "And all this has been done," Miss Lake said, "in spite of continual understanding and such difficulties as supervising the work of a largely unskilled staff working on material in 24 different languages."

During the war the study of food and how to produce it became a mat-

ter of vital importance, and the ministries of food and agriculture were untiring in their preaching from the text: "Stock your larder from your garden." This year the Board of Education, with the help of the Ministry of Agriculture, has taken a step in advance. It has arranged experimentally for a selected number of teachers of domestic economy to take a special course of training in canning and preserving fruit and vegetables. A representative of The Christian Science Monitor was able to visit the Ministry of Agriculture's experimental station at Chipping Campden, which lies among the Cotswold Hills. There is a delightful summer camp where the 18 selected students live an open-air life, close to the experimental station, in the shadow of great trees, and surrounded by orchards and gardens.

Preserving Fruit in England

The work is thoroughly practical, and part of it consists of bottling, canning and drying fruit and vegetables on the latest approved methods. A proportion of time is spent in the natural science laboratory, where particular growths which prevent fruit from keeping, are studied. Visits are paid to gardens and orchards to study conditions for growing fruit and the kinds best suited for preserving. Several of the students expressed a desire to take up fruit and vegetable preserving as a means of earning a living. With the increase of motor transport this should prove easier than in the past, when it was almost impossible to bring country produce to a market.

PRESIDENT GRATIFIED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—President Harding is being kept in the closest touch with the progress of the Armament Conference. Senator Lodge of the American delegation is seeing the President as often as twice a day, prior to the executive sessions and following them. The President is gratified with the progress, the Senator said on leaving the White House yesterday after an hour's conference.



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WHEN THE GRANJO GOVERNMENT FELL

Portugal's Former Premier Resigned Prior to His Arrest—Party in Power Disclaims Responsibility for Violence

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LISBON, Portugal—One of the chief questions for Portuguese governments at the present time in considering their strength and prospects is not how many followers they may have in Parliament, but what proportion of the Republican Guard and other naval and military forces they may count upon. This consideration is supreme.

At the beginning of October, when a revolutionary movement was fruitlessly made, the Premier, Anthony Granjo, was able to count on sufficient of the Republican Guard to see him through. On this more recent occasion he could not. All arrangements for the revolution had been made by the Republican Guard in advance, and the same with the navy, which had the naval arsenal against it. On the Tuesday on which the revolution began the cruiser Vasco da Gama, lying in the Tagus, fired three shots which boomed all over the city and caused a stir but no real excitement. One shot was fired in answer and acceptance from the barracks of the guard, and the revolution was then in being. Colonel Manoel Maria Coelho was at the head of it, and he had Major Cortez dos Santos, Capt. Rosa Mateus, Commander Procopio do Freitas and Serrano Machado in immediate assistance. They had some seven or eight thousand cavalry and infantry at their disposal, who, along with quantities of machine and other guns, were established and waiting in the Parque de Eduardo VII. Troops were at once moved to what are known as the "strategic points" of the city. This has been done so often that it has become a definite formula like an opening to a game of chess. Artillery was placed on the slopes of the Avenida da Liberdade, at the Rotunda, in the Carmo and elsewhere. Meantime at the beginning the Vasco da Gama in the Tagus pointed her guns at the naval arsenal, and under this protection landed a party to take possession of it. The naval elements in occupation offered no resistance, and the arsenal at once became a revolutionary headquarters, where in the course of the next few hours tragedies were enacted.

The Demand for New Government

As in the case of the coup in May, the first thing done was to send a deputation to the President to inform him of what had taken place, that the revolutionary Junta were in actual power, and to demand that the government should be dismissed and a new one nominated by the committee appointed in its stead. President Damião, with many undoubted patriotic qualities, does not stand up well in these recurring crises. He is right, no doubt, to fear bloodshed and prevent it by every means he can think of, which is always his declared policy, but these ultimatums invariably find him weak, vacillating, and simply temporizing until he sees which party is winning, when he surrenders accordingly. He is in an enormously difficult and perhaps hopeless situation and is unequal to it. He is also rather a pessimist at such times.

The Demand for New Government

On this occasion he is alleged to have said that the last day of his political life had come. As he did not immediately resign nor intimate his intention of doing so, his lamentation was not understood. He had received no news from Mr. Granjo, was unaware of how he stood and all that had happened, and consequently desired to temporize with the committee, giving evasive and indefinite reply. This was shortly before 10 o'clock. In the meantime the Premier, Mr. Granjo, had proceeded to the headquarters of the Republican Guard in the Carmo, which is on the high ground in the middle of the city, this being at least presumably the safest place and the one where he could best consider his prospects. He found that they were hopelessly bad. The Guard had practically deserted him and the government. Accepting the inevitable he wrote from there a letter to the President, conveying his intention. He said that the government could only depend on two or three companies of infantry and a single machine-gun section, and with such forces it would be useless to contend against the revolutionaries. He, therefore, placed himself and the government in the hands of the President, intimating that he would remain at the Carmo barracks until he received a reply, and that he was keeping a copy of the letter. It did not appear that in this communication he definitely and voluntarily resigned but it was as much as that.

President Commended Action

The President received the letter before 12 o'clock and immediately replied saying that he considered Mr. Granjo had acted nobly and well in making that communication to him and that he, the President, considered it his duty as a Portuguese and a Republican to declare the mission of

the government ended. He again expressed his hope that there would be no sad scenes in Lisbon and that the country, which he said he loved more than ever, would come safely through her ordeal. Half an hour later the revolutionary committee sent along a second deputation, insisting more vehemently that their cabinet should be accepted. The President's doubts were now removed, and he accepted the ministry which was composed as follows: Premier and Minister of the Interior, Colonel Manoel Maria Coelho; Finance, Francisco Antonio Correia; War, Colonel Oliveira Simoes; Foreign Affairs, Vilega Simoes; Justice, Vasco de Vasconcellos; Commerce and Labor, Pires de Carvalho; Marine, Macedo Pinto; Colonies, Mala Pinto; Education, Joao de Ramos; Agriculture, Antonio de Carvalho.

What precisely were the movements and actions of Mr. Granjo afterward is not entirely known. He sent a telegram to his War Minister, who was away from Lisbon, telling him what had happened. As it was useless—and far from comfortable—to stay longer in the Carmo, he went home in an automobile and afterward to the house of Mr. Cunha Leal, who had been his Finance Minister. To this house some of the revolutionary elements from the naval arsenal came, and arrested the fallen Premier, whom they took with them in a cart to the naval arsenal. One report has it that he was taken to the barracks, was brought before the officers, and some time later was shot. The revolutionary committee vehemently deny this version, declaring that the mob which by this time had become excited and had begun to do some looting in the streets, shops, and clubs—the latter being the semi-public gaming and pleasure resorts, and not clubs in the sense that the term is used elsewhere—broke into the arsenal and themselves did the deed.

New Government's Outward Stand

On behalf of the new Premier it is officially stated that "the present government deeply regrets the tragic events, and intends to honor to the utmost extent the departed Republican statesmen. If possible the government means to punish the guilty persons for acts which stain an otherwise bloodless movement." This proclamation was spread through the city. It did not seem convincing. It was remarked that surely the naval forces could have kept the mob out of the arsenal and could have protected the former Premier if they had wished to do so.

Doubts are expressed as to whether the mob ever entered the arsenal. Also the government's "if possible" is sufficient indication that it desires to proceed no further in this matter. Admiral Machado dos Santos, who was one of the most prominent figures in the revolution which overthrew King Manoel and gave the Republic its start, was also shot down when, as it is stated, he was doing his utmost to stem the tide of the revolutionary events and obtain tranquillity, but another report has it that he and Commander Freitas da Silva were shot while under arrest. Commander Carlos da Maia was also killed. Mr. Cunha Leal himself was wounded. The revolutionary committee said that these things were done by the enemies of a great and generous national movement.

Economy and Reorganization Promise

The new Ministry has issued a preliminary program of its intentions. It says it will devote itself to the organization of all services of public administration with the object of insuring the utmost economy. It will promptly proceed to the solving of the problems of taxation and customs duties. It will reduce public expenditure to the lowest possible point with the object of reducing the national deficit. It will devote itself to the question of the excessive number of public officials. It will definitely establish the economy policy, home and foreign, of the country and will execute treaties and conventions accordingly. It will enter upon a scheme of national development. It will reorganize the army and navy in accordance with the interests and requirements of the country. So it says; the general view is that if it does one-tenth of this it will do more than all the preceding governments.

One remarkable but not unexpected act it has accomplished. It has annulled the elections of last July, and consequently all the legislative acts of the existing Parliament, which is a Parliament no longer. These include various financial measures, laws for dealing with gambling on the exchange, and so forth. Those elections, from which at one time such great results were expected and might, if fairly, properly and sincerely conducted, have been a means of saving the country, have always been under suspicion. They were bad things, and pleased nobody, and the people they excluded from Parliament have been agitating ever since. Many prominent monarchists were among them.

PRESIDENT JOINS EDITORS

ST. PAUL, Minnesota—President Warren G. Harding, publisher of the Marion (Ohio) Daily Star, has become a member of the National Editorial Association, P. C. Hotaling of St. Paul, executive secretary of the association, announced.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE ON UNEMPLOYMENT

British Premier Confines His Observations Mainly to Causes of Crisis, Rather Than to Measures to Meet It

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—The Prime Minister was less happy than is his wont when he dealt with the subject of unemployment. As a contribution to the vexed problem it was disappointing; though Mr. Lloyd George in his opening remarks gave one the impression that he proposed to offer one or two observations as to how the government was to "bridge the yawning chasm of unemployment," he was successful in not committing either himself or his colleagues to any set of proposals that could be regarded as in any way touching the fringe of the question. To his credit, let it be said, he also avoided what has become rather a fashionable habit of attributing the difficulties of the world to the depravities and wickedness of the workers.

In this connection he presented a pleasing contrast to Winston Churchill, who recently explained to his constituents at Dundee that the troubles of unemployment were mainly due to the miners' strike, apparently conveniently ignoring the circumstance that the unemployment curve had been soaring upward in a very definite and progressive line for some time before there was any thought of a national coal strike. The most casual observer of social and industrial affairs, however, biased could not deny that the problem was severely aggravated by the struggle for a national pool, but that is quite another story to attributing the evils of unemployment to the action of the miners.

Causes of Unemployment Analyzed

Although the Prime Minister fell far short in revealing what measures the Cabinet was proposing to put into execution to give fresh life to the trade of the country, and greatly disappointed his supporters thereby, his most exacting critics must credit him with having fearlessly analyzed the causes of the present abnormal situation. These were mainly the mortgaging of the nation's resources and the constant and rapid fluctuations of foreign exchanges, combined with the circumstance that the productive capacity of the country totals by 80 per cent that of 1914. To this the Labor press replied that in regard to the first two main causes, Mr. Lloyd George has now discovered what it, together with prominent and far-seeing spokesmen of the Labor Party, were warning the country as to what would happen over two years ago.

Far different are the causes which a learned gentleman, writing from the quietude of an Oxford College to The Times of London, ascribes as responsible for unemployment. His communication is prefaced by the observation that his reason for contributing to the discussion was mainly because those who had unbundled themselves had omitted to state the essential facts which came under five heads. Although great care had been taken to subdivide what this Oxford friend considered to be the chief reasons for the ravages of unemployment, yet they could quite reasonably, and without either losing the thread or the logic of his argument, be condensed to this: (a) that the workers were getting too much wages; (b) that they were not producing as much as they ought. And in support of this reference was made to former communications on the subject or speeches by employers of labor; no statistics of any kind, simply the acceptance without reserve or qualification of ex-parte statements, possibly by persons not entirely disinterested.

When Comparisons Seem Odious

The Oxford writer might be left in the seclusion of his obscurity in the "City of Lost Causes," to meditate uninterrupted, but for the painful fact that he is of a type that has persisted of late in asserting itself in the press, denouncing the workers generally for the financial difficulties in which the whole wide world finds itself. It has been the habit of this type to com-

pare the capacities of British workers with those of other countries (America and Germany were always warm favorites), taking figures from some official return or other without regard to relating factors, throwing them at the heads of an innocent public with an attitude of despair, and an expression of "this is what drives the country into bankruptcy" upon their faces.

They are regarded as about as helpful in assisting to overcome difficulties as are the Communists, who attribute the sufferings of the unemployed to the greed and rapacity of the "employing class," who have engineered the present slump in trade with a view to forcing down wages. This is the explanation actually being preached from hundreds of Communist platforms to men and women bitter with hunger and suffering; who, J. R. Clynes states, are being exploited for purely political ends.

Labor in the Limelight

Under such circumstances and in such an atmosphere it is hardly surprising to hear that here and there slight skirmishes with the police have resulted in the use of the truncheon. Fifty thousand workless men and women, it is estimated, marched to Trafalgar Square recently to demonstrate their demand for work and to protest against the imprisonment of the Poplar councilors. As they marched along the Embankment they appeared quite orderly, and, but for a comparatively small group of irresponsible men and women, might have returned to their homes after a peaceful protest.

Naturally the Labor Party occupied a prominent position in the limelight, and in collaboration with the Trades Unions Congress is holding enthusiastic meetings in the large industrial centers in support of the party program in regard to unemployment. It cannot truthfully be urged against the party that capital is being made out of the sufferings of the unemployed, inasmuch as the problem has been placed in the forefront of the party's activities ever since its inception. That the members of the party are eager and sincere in their efforts there is no denying; almost every one of them have had personal experience of the results which unemployment entails.

Labor Mayors' Disappointment

Numbered among those who are disappointed with the Prime Minister's address at Inverness, none will feel it more keenly than the Labor Mayors of the London boroughs who journeyed to Gairloch and were successful in penetrating the fastnesses of the Scottish mountains to interview him on the subject, and to urge that action be taken by the government. Since his return to Downing Street the Prime Minister has discussed the question with the general council of the Trades Unions Congress and the executive of the Labor Party, whom he has invited to appoint from among themselves a small number to sit on a committee which it is proposed to set up to deal with the matter.

It is somewhat doubtful if Labor will consent to this, as it means accepting responsibility. An application on somewhat similar lines earlier this year was declined in consequence of the limited scope of the terms of reference. Labor holds that investigation at this time of day into the causes of the problem, to apportion the responsibility of financiers, employers, Labor, and the municipalities, is a waste of good time, covering ground already traveled. What the urgency of the question demands, Labor feels, is immediate action—and on lines which Labor regards as being based upon economic and scientific methods.

CALIFORNIA DEVELOPS NEW WATER SUPPLIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Two important water supply developments are nearing completion in northern California. One is the San Pablo Dam of the East Bay Water Company, on San Pablo Creek, near Richmond, which has been under construction since 1916. It will provide water users in the cities of Richmond, Berkeley, Emeryville, Oakland, and Alameda, with a reserve supply of 14,000,000,000 gallons of water.

The other important work is that of constructing the canals and laterals of the Knightsen Irrigation district, near Antioch, at a cost of \$300,000.

INDUSTRIAL RISE OF TZECHO-SLOVAKIA

Wealth of Resources Being Developed, and Country Only Awaits a Suitable Market for Its Manufactured Goods

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PRAGUE, Tzecho-Slovakia—Tzecho-Slovakia is preeminently an industrial state. Indeed, so richly has it been endowed by nature with the essential elements of manufacturing enterprise that it is impossible to regard its existing economic difficulties as other than purely temporary. Enter the young republic where you will—up the valley of the Elbe with its forests of chimneys, or from Cheb (Eger) by the roaring furnaces of Pilsen, through Silesia with its vast industrial activity, or past the throbbing factories of Gmund—always your pathway lies along arteries of enormous potential wealth.

Most of the wares thrown upon the world markets in pre-war days as Austrian goods, were, in effect, the product of Bohemia. And even that illuminating fact tells but half the story, for it was the policy of the Hapsburg régime to feature everything Teuton and Magyar to the detriment of Tzecho and Slovak enterprise. Yet of the Austro-Hungarian production, 92 per cent of the sugar, 75 per cent of the chemical products, 100 per cent of the porcelain, 92 per cent of the glass and 80 per cent of the textiles—to cite only the larger percentages—emanated from the territories which are now comprised within Tzecho-Slovakia.

Of the entire production of the defunct monarchy, the republic may be credited with at least 75 per cent. This wealth, formerly the foundation of the prosperity of 50,000,000 people, is now in the hands of some 13,500,000. In the use to which this magnificent heritage is being put, the Tzechos, for some time to come must necessarily bear the main burden of administration, must supply the justification for their independent existence. The post-war situation was inherent with difficulties which cannot easily be appreciated in countries not subjected to the blockade.

Industry Had to Be Built Anew

On the eve of the armistice, industry in Central Europe was in a more than stagnant condition; machinery was in a neglected and often dilapidated state; some of it had lain idle for years; some had been worked to its utmost limit, some, as in the case of cotton spindles which had been adapted to spin paper, had been rendered useless for its legitimate purpose; some, of foreign manufacture, was at a standstill for want of unobtainable spare parts. Stocks of raw material were generally nonexistent, and where they existed were for the most part waste; even that produced in the country was not immediately available. Time would in any case have been necessary to remedy these ills, but even time was not the only factor, for Tzecho-Slovakia had neither money nor credit; she had no currency of her own and business in Austrian currency was impossible.

Such, then, was the formidable situation which confronted Dr. Thomas G. Masaryk and his government. A new industry had to be built upon the ruins of the old, and a few comparative figures will serve to illustrate the results achieved. In the

year 1920 imports amounted to 23,000,000,000 Tzecho-Slovak kronen, of which about 19,000,000,000 kronen were paid for raw material alone. Against this, industrial products to the value of 20,000,000,000 kronen were exported. Already, therefore, the export of manufactured articles exceeded the import of raw material; but, in addition, stocks of raw material were being built up.

National Credit Balance Restored

One sees the real significance of this in the first half of the current year, when the total exports (detailed figures for this period are not yet available) amounted to 10,000,000,000 kronen and the imports to only \$500,000,000 kronen. The inference is clear. During 1920 the shortage of raw materials was made good, and the factories are now importing only what is necessary for their current requirements. In less than two years, Tzecho-Slovakia, starting, so to speak, from zero, has restored a credit balance.

It must be remembered, moreover, that the market had undergone a sensible alteration. Not only had export markets been lost during the war, but the greater part of the home market had been lost as its result. Territories of great agricultural wealth, such as Hungary, Austria, Transylvania or Croatia, which had hitherto drawn on Bohemia for their manufactures, were now closed by customs, frontiers and transport difficulties. In other words, a free market of 50,000,000 people had been reduced to one of 13,500,000. On the whole, therefore, taking into consideration the fact that before the ravages of war could be made good the general trade depression had already set in, the results achieved must be regarded as a somewhat remarkable performance and one holding great promise for the future.

Disposing of Produce on Hand

The situation today is that the factories are once more in practically normal condition and the country is in a position, given adequate productive labor, to work to the pre-war standard. The remaining problem is to sell the produce, and here Tzecho-Slovakia finds herself in a similar predicament to Great Britain and the United States. Her potential customers—Russia, Poland, Hungary, Austria, and Jugoslavia—are all in a more or less bankrupt state, and their low rate of exchange renders it difficult for them to buy on the Tzecho-Slovak market.

The countries of eastern Europe in particular are interdependent, and one thus finds the republic, with a balanced budget, national assets far in excess of liabilities, and exports greater than imports—in other words, in a thoroughly sound condition—confronted with a falling exchange because her business lies with countries with a very depreciated currency. The riddle of the exchange is perplexing the best business and financial men of the community, and it must be confessed that, in so far as the present writer has been able to ascertain, none of them, either bankers or industrialists, can suggest any immediate solution of the problem.

MANILA HERO HONORED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The name of Destroyer 228, heretofore known as the Ford, has been changed to John D. Ford, in memory of the rear admiral of that name. During the Spanish-American War, Admiral Ford was Dewey's fleet engineer in the Battle of Manila Bay and other engagements in Manila and advanced three numbers for eminent and conspicuous service in battle. The John D. Ford, which was commissioned in 1920, is now in winter quarters at Charleston.

MASONIC HOMES IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Forty thousand Freemasons in New South Wales are to be asked to pay one penny a week each, or four shillings a year, to provide for the upkeep of children's homes. The establishment of these homes by the Grand Lodge of New South Wales marks an important development in the benevolent work of Freemasonry. This new scheme was described at the annual dinner of the New South Wales Masonic Club by Rt. Wor. Bro. John Goulston, deputy grand master, who said that on the previous night the Grand Lodge had agreed to a scheme which he was sure would have the approval of all Masons. The Grand Lodge was taking £25,000 from its general purposes fund, and was buying 50 acres of ground in a near-by suburb. On this land they would erect administration buildings and bungalows, each of which would contain 24 children, presided over by a mother. These children would be fed, clothed, and educated, and given a start in life so that they might be able to earn a decent living.

The deputy grand master also made public the ambition of the Grand Lodge for the speedy establishment of a Masonic high school or a Masonic college. A Mason had generously offered a donation of £100,000 to buy land, put up the necessary building and provide for the upkeep of the boys who would occupy the college.

T. D. Mutch, the State Minister for Public Construction, who attended the annual dinner of the club, referred to the new scheme for constructing a building for the club, the cost being raised by the taking up of £50,000 in pound debentures. Mr. Mutch said that the club had started with a membership of 70 and now had more than 2100 members, while its assets had risen from nil to £16,000. The club, which was now about to enter upon its manhood and erect its own home, had already £33,000 in hand, and he hoped that the remaining £17,000 necessary would be subscribed in time to permit of the new building being constructed before the lease of the present building ran out.

DISPOSITION OF ADEN STILL IN ABEYANCE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALLAHABAD, India—Some time ago in the House of Commons, Winston Churchill announced that the Colonial Office were going to take over the administration of Aden from the India Office, or rather the Government of India. Recently Mr. Hailey, Minister of Finance, explained that this statement was to say the least of it premature. The subject was discussed in the Council of State.

The Government of India has, however, made it very plain that nothing of the sort will be tolerated. The problem of Aden is linked up with the hinterland of Arabia and with the trade of Somaliland. It is certain that India, which has enough problems on her hand as it is, will not be anxious to undertake in addition a brand new set of Arabian problems, some of them conceivably of the first magnitude. If Aden is maintained as a free port, as no doubt it will be, a decision which has redounded to the advantage of Bombay and India trade, its trade in particular with Somaliland will continue to develop. If the safeguarding of the status of Indian residents is assured, as no doubt it will be, India has everything to gain and nothing to lose by its transfer to the Colonial Office.

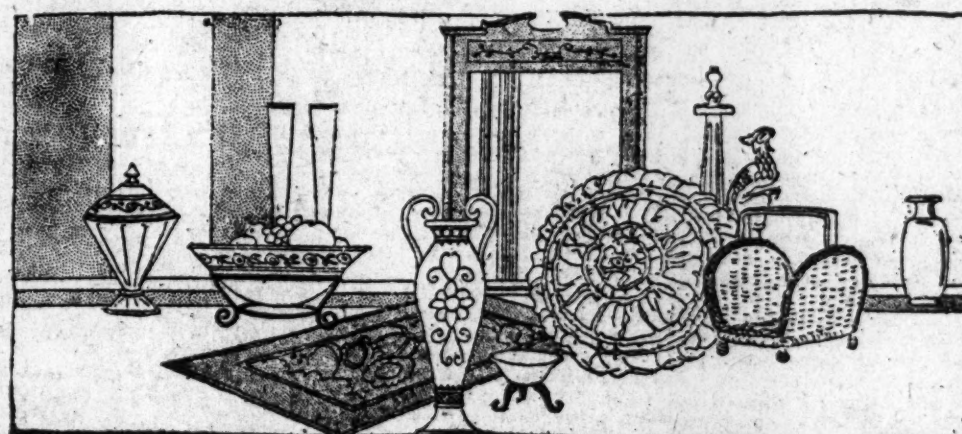
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NATIONS CALLED ON TO REDUCE FORCES

League Assembly Accepts Report Presented by Lord Robert Cecil, Recommending a Curtailment of Armament

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

GENEVA, Switzerland.—A decided step has been taken toward the reduction of armaments by the unanimous acceptance by the Second Assembly of the League of Nations of the resolutions in the report of the third committee, which had been appointed to study the question. This report makes certain recommendations which, though they may not make any definite reduction possible at the moment, pave the way for the necessary steps to be taken when the time is ripe. The debate which took place when the report was placed before the assembly was rich in expressions which cannot fail to promote the efforts now being made in many directions toward the reduction of armaments. Not the least important point brought out in Lord Robert Cecil's speech presenting the report was the hope that the League of Nations would cooperate with the Washington Conference in dealing with this universal problem.

Lord Robert Cecil, in laying the report before the Assembly, called attention to the need for lessening the armaments of nations before a lasting or stable peace could be established in the world, and Article VIII of the Covenant provided that the Council of the League should formulate plans to this end. The recommendations of the committee were based on the report drawn up by the Advisory Naval and Military Committee, who had been directed by the First Assembly last year to secure information as to armaments. The First Assembly had also recommended that the powers should spend no more on armaments annually than was spent in 1921. The replies to this recommendation from the members of the League varied, some being favorable, some doubtful and some unfavorable, but on the whole they approximated to the decision of the Assembly recommended.

Publicity to Maintain Peace

Lord Robert referred to the necessity for publicity and full and frank interchange of information between the governments as to the scale of their armaments. This was particularly the case in regard to the use of poison gas. It was obvious, he said, that it would be difficult to enforce rules for the conduct of war which would limit the efficiency of armies in the field; but at the same time, one was struck with the possibilities which poison gas opened up in the present state of knowledge. Aerial bombs might be dropped which would wipe out whole masses of population. The committee therefore recommended that inventors should be persuaded to publish their discoveries, so that knowledge of them might prevent their use. If a nation knew that this knowledge was general, it would hesitate to avail itself of it, lest retributive measures might bring similar disasters on its own people, and it would pause, even in war, before resorting to such appalling competition.

Another point Lord Robert referred to was the traffic in arms, and the committee urged the ratification of the Covenant and Convention of St. Germain, and hoped the matter would be raised at the Washington Conference. It also recommended the restriction of the sale of the vast stocks left by the great war, and that the temporary commission should continue its inquiries as to the manufacture by private enterprise of arms and munitions with the object of ultimately presenting a convention either for the abolition or control of private manufacture. That convention would be presented to a general conference to be called as soon as possible under the responsibility of the Council before the next meeting of the assembly.

Amount of Armament Necessary

In making a proposal in the formulation of schemes for a general reduction of armaments, the committee thought it desirable that the League should ascertain what part of the armaments already existing were required for combating foreign foes and what part for the preservation of internal order. The separation of the cost of these two items would bring clearly before the world what it spends in effort, money, and men to satisfy mutual international hatreds and suspicions; because it is only that part of the expenditure which is required for combating foreign foes with which the Assembly had to deal. The committee thought that it would be a great step forward if it could bring before the world a clear statement of what it is that might be cut away without doing any injury to anybody, without doing anything except making peace more secure and giving a greater opportunity to the energies of the peoples of the world to be devoted to reproductive and useful work. In connection with this inquiry, the temporary mixed commission had been directed to draw up a definite scheme for a reduction of armaments. Every one hoped, Lord Robert said, that much might come of the Washington Conference in that respect, but no plan for smaller armaments could succeed unless it had behind it, as its motive power, the enthusiastic and convinced support of the peoples of the world.

"That is why the committee earnestly recommends that a world-wide propaganda in favor of disarmament should be carried on," Lord Robert said in conclusion. "That is why I venture from this forum to ask all who hear me, from whatever part of the globe they may come, to go back to their countries determined to rouse their fellow countrymen to a

sense of this evil, and a determination to put an end to it. That is why I venture, if my voice can be heard so far, to appeal from this tribune to the working classes of the world, and to say to them: 'You desire—I know you do—the reduction of armaments. You are the great support of the idea of peace. Come and help the League of Nations to carry out your desire! No other agency exists which can compete in its potential strength for that object. Place yourselves behind the League; support it in its efforts; and by your assistance, and by your assistance alone, this great object may be achieved.'"

NEW ZEALAND PRIME MINISTER'S OPINIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

AUKLAND, New Zealand.—The Prime Minister of New Zealand, W. F. Massey, has reached Auckland on his return from London, where he represented New Zealand at the Imperial conference. He had an enthusiastic reception from the people of Auckland.

Speaking at the reception, Mr. Massey said there had been some doubt on the part of many loyal citizens with regard to the unity of the Empire, but he could assure them from his experiences during his recent very important mission that those doubts had been completely dispelled. Representatives of the dominions had discussed empire matters as they had never been discussed before. This was the first opportunity the dominions had of taking part in the management of the Empire. He did not say that so much had been done, but that it was certain much remained to be done. It had been said that some of the dominions were inclined to cut the painter and did not want to share in the future affairs of the Empire, but those doubts had been removed. The very existence of Australia and New Zealand as British nations, added Mr. Massey, depended on the Empire being able to protect them in case of necessity, and any ships ordered to be built would be British Empire ships.

Mr. Massey discussed the work of the imperial conference in an interview. He described this conference as the most important ever held. He repeated in effect what he said before he left England, declaring that in dealing with the matters which were brought up at the recent conference or cabinet, overseas ministers were acting up to the change of status which resulted from the war; that is to say, the dominions are now partners in the Empire with all the privileges and responsibilities which attach to partners, so that it is not unreasonable to claim that what has happened during the past two months has been, from the point of view of constitutional procedure, the beginning of a new era, so far as the Empire as a whole is concerned. In Mr. Massey's opinion, what was done at the conference had rendered unnecessary the so-called constitutional conference which it was proposed to hold next year. In his opinion, and in the opinion of the ministers who were present, no written constitution was required. It was simply intended to make amendments from time to time as changing circumstances might render them necessary and allow, as Mr. Massey put it, our present Constitution "to broaden down from precedent to precedent."

The foreign policy of the Empire in its whole range, said Mr. Massey, was laid before the dominion ministers, and British ministers took the visitors into their fullest confidence.

BOYCOTT OF GOODS IN IRELAND DEPRECATED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—The trade department of Dail Eireann has taken advantage of the truce to issue a report of its activities since June, 1919, when it appointed consultants in New York, Paris, Genoa, Antwerp, and Rotterdam and set apart £10,000 for consular services. It tells the reason for the suspension of work in connection with the meat factory which was to have been established in Waterford and for which £200,000 had been subscribed by farmers and others in the southern and midland counties. It says, "the raising of contracts for building and installation of plant was postponed owing to the campaign of sabotage and incendiarism which became widespread throughout the country."

Yet, in spite of obstruction of every kind, and hampered by lack of funds, the Dail report proves that its trade department has accomplished much upbuilding work. It was only in March it resorted to the extreme measure of boycotting certain English goods. The report explains the reason: "Toward the end of 1920 the atrocities of British forces produced a feeling that at all costs we ought to declare a complete trade boycott against England." Accordingly the Dail passed decrees: "(1) prohibiting the importation of British-made goods, and (2) prohibiting the importation of goods through England." So far no order has been issued under the latter decree, but those issued under the former had the immediate effect of lowering the value of English-made boots, polish, soap, margarine, and jams, and increasing the output of similar Irish-made articles by 30 per cent to 150 per cent. It is calculated, says the report, that "although only a comparatively small range of commodities has yet been dealt with, sufficient has been done to show that, steadily pursued for a couple of years, a policy of progressively excluding British goods would work a complete industrial transformation."

While encouragement of home industries is quite legitimate and laudable, it is recognized by true Nationalists that a resort to boycotting is not conducive to progress.

TO SCHOOL BY STAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

We had gone to school by trolley car, by subway, by the more primitive means of our own feet, but never, until our visit at a New Mexico ranch, had we gone to school by stage. We understand that many stage routes are in use throughout rural districts all over the United States where consolidated schools are taking the place of the old-fashioned country school of pioneer times. In the sparsely settled regions of the southwest there are special reasons for the school stage and it has been introduced here with the first establishment of schools, almost.

Ranches are large, often including



Across the cactus plains of New Mexico

hundreds of acres of grazing land. Houses are scattered, and schoolhouses are decidedly few and far between. The tendency is, when possible, to consolidate the schools in the nearest town. Many of the country schools have at least two rooms and two teachers and can accommodate children from a wide circle of territory. So, while some of the pupils ride horseback, or drive their own vehicles to the nearest school, the "auto" stage seems the best general solution of the educational-transportation problem.

Early one blue-and-silver morning we dashed out of the house with dinner pails and wraps, at the honking of the stage. This particular route was not overcrowded, as a number of the children were helping to gather apples for several weeks before beginning the fall term, and there was room and to spare for a couple of guests on the long seats at the sides of the covered motor bus. Windows were dropped, hair sash, and the cool, dry wind filtered through.

The driver was a genial, weather-beaten person, whose drooping eyes and shaggy hair suggested the Great Horned Owl, or was it the Pied Piper of Hamelin? We clambered in and whirled down a sandy, pebbly road that wound, fenceless, across a vast stretch of dry land sparsely covered with yellow-gray grass and gaunt yucca stalks. But it was all new and interesting to us. We passed queer thorny bushes bearing small yellow flowers that were pungently fragrant. Gray-green cacti held out stiffly crooked arms, with sometimes a gorgeously colored blossom at the tip of a branch or nestled against a fork. The cactus flowers, whether flaming red or orange, have a peculiarly luminous softness, a kind of fruitfully open in striking contrast to the hard, spine-covered stalks. The same thing is true of the odoriferous yucca blooms, "desert lilies" as they have been appropriately called.

Small grayish, brownish birds cheeped along the roadsides, and an occasional hawk swung circling toward the horizon. We passed a prairie-dog village, a little group of humps and holes in the sand, and we caught just a glimpse of the queer brown "dogs" who stand so stolidly upright and then vanish with such surprising rapidity. Just about the time your eye has deciphered the fat, desert-colored animal stationed as still as a rock against his tawny background, he flashes out of sight. You wink and he is no more.

We stopped at a well-kept ranch house and added two small boys to our company—shy, silent youngsters with observant gray eyes under the broad felt hats. The road grew smoother and more civilized, with rows of willows arching overhead for miles at a stretch and irrigation ditches along the sides. Feeding the irrigation wells, their columns of water sometimes filling a ten-inch gas-pipe with a steady plunging stream, sometimes spraying up in fountains at the edge of a circular supply tank.

Vast apple orchards stretched beyond the willow colonnades, and men, women and children gathered the fruit or sorted it under rude sheds, packing the best into crates for shipping. A group of tents beside the road provided a transient home for traveling pickers who moved about from one orchard to another. There were great "smudge pots" in most of the orchards. When the late spring frosts threaten, the fruit, fires are lighted in these huge pots, something being burned to make a lot of smoke. The warm "smudge" spreads through the budding trees and breaks the force of the frost. In New Mexico it is part of the weather bureau's business to telephone farmers when a cold snap is expected so that everybody will light his smudge fires.

We stopped at another ranch house where a large, black dog dashed toward us, but stopped, stiff-legged and rampant, inside his own front gate. From this vantage ground he barked furiously while a long-legged girl skipped down the path with a bag of

apples for the whole stage load. We ate apples while our busy bus chugged industriously on. The road grew wild again, crossing a range of low, barren hills. Flat rocks jutted out of the sand. Under a few light clouds the distant ridges became a deep-sea blue and the wave-like contours gave a startling resemblance to a stretch of heaving ocean.

Here, in the rocks and sand, the driver told us, was a good place to find colonies of rattlesnakes. But we did not stop to hunt. We were going to school. We had been on the road an hour and it was still only 8 o'clock. Beyond the hill road the way ran smooth again, and giant cottonwoods rustled and arched over the stage. More apple orchards and ranch houses. More youthful passengers annexed, everybody forgetting himself

of leaves above pictures and bookshelves. In this naturally treeless country people value their cottonwoods and willows, their carefully watered fruit trees, though most of them love, too, the vast lawny plains stretching away into the far distances.

Since we were only visitors we did not stay for many lessons. Instead, we wandered, truant-fashion, through the streets of the town. We did a thorough job of window-shopping, admired the autumn millinery in a section of the one department store, also in a small shop against the sidewalk. We lingered over Indian blankets and beads in a furniture store window, and we were much taken with a gray, high-headed saddle horse, perfectly equipped with leather trappings, who stood alertly self-

conscious, in a harness-and-saddle place. We had seen this steed's prototype in very remote streets, and he gave a distinctly urban air to the village.

We discovered the town library or "reading room," they modestly call it, on Main Street. There were new magazines and some of the recent fiction. It was strange how the magazines took us back to the world of cities beyond the sunny little town and the empty plains.

We had lunch at a small restaurant with Mexican food and a Chinese atmosphere. There was a news stand near the railroad station. We found it on our way down to watch the train come in. As there was only one train a day, it was an exciting event. We bought a week-old New York daily and quite a bundle of magazines. We bought some candy, also, and found it, generally speaking, fresher than the news. Back at the post office we mailed a flock of post cards. Then we met some bored-looking burros carrying immense, fluffy loads of alfalfa. We had never seen any laden with green stuff before.

At length our idleness began to pall and we longed for a job of apple-picking or burro-driving, but none appeared. So we went back to the school building and found that it was almost time for the stage. What, oh, what if we had missed it, thought we. Our driver dashed up a few minutes before closing time and we got out of the swings and sat in the bus. Our driver, we learned, was a truant officer as well as a chauffeur.

"Not much trouble with kids around here, except sometimes the Mexicans," he said. "Most of 'em likes to go to school and about all of the parents wants 'em to. Some of 'em help a few weeks when the ranch work's heavy, but they make it up all right. Sometimes they recite lessons the whole bloomin' trip out or in. Play school, you know, right here'n the bus."

The closing gong sounded and the children trooped out. Our passengers separated themselves automatically from the line, made a run for the stage, and we were off, down the rose-bordered street, through the bleak blue hills, under the long arches of willow trees, and back across the cactus plains.

LEGION ANNALIST NAMED

TOPEKA, Kansas.—Miss Ivy Ann Fuller of Manhattan, Kansas, has been appointed director of the Historical Section of the American Legion, a newly created office with headquarters at Indianapolis. Adjutant Samuel J. Fullerton of the Kansas department announced yesterday, Miss Fuller, a Legion member because of her service in the world war, was the sole woman delegate from Kansas at the recent convention of the organization at Kansas City, and one of the few in the entire convention.

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UNDERSEA TUNNEL PLAN DISCUSSED

Railway Beneath the Straits of Gibraltar Would Make Possible an Unbroken Line Between London and Cape Town

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The construction of a tunnel under the Straits of Gibraltar is a possibility which is being freely discussed in the French press. The difficulties of Spain in Morocco are doubtless responsible for bringing into some prominence a subject which is not, however, new. Precisely how Spain would be assisted in a military sense is not clear, but there is no doubt about the importance of the project from a commercial viewpoint.

What it means is that eventually London can be linked up with Cape Town by rail. For the fulfillment of this ambitious design various schemes must be coordinated. The French are, however, in earnest about the construction of railroads which will join North Africa to South Africa, and it is only a question of time before the various plans are realized. The joining up of the continent of Europe with the continent of Africa depends of course on the carrying out of the gigantic proposal of a tunnel under the Straits. From Paris to Madrid and from London to Paris are other stages in this immense journey. The London-to-Paris project is in fact fulfilled. The much-talked-of tunnel under the English Channel, which would enable trains to be run between England and France, does not appear likely to materialize for several reasons, chiefly of a political character. But in the absence of the tunnel a train ferry has been established. Already fruit trains are run from the south of France to London without unloading. They are placed upon a specially constructed ferry at Calais and are conveyed across the Channel to Richborough, which was used in the same way during the war, though such use was kept secret. In default of the tunnel, this ferry is being developed and in future trains will pass in increasing numbers across the Channel.

Linking London with Cape Town

When these facts are taken into consideration the Gibraltar scheme assumes a much larger importance. It is a good deal more than a merely Spanish project. It makes possible a rail route from London to Cape Town and the economic advantages are held to be enormous.

The project most favored is that of a Spaniard, Rubio y Belue, though the project of a Frenchman, Mr. Bressler, which is even more audacious, also holds the field. It is, however, necessary that the plans should be submitted to much closer study than has yet been given to them. One point which, the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor understands, has not been examined sufficiently is the character of the sea bottom. While technically no fault can be found with the scheme, it rests upon certain assumptions regarding the floor of the sea, which have not been verified as carefully as should be done before such a stupendous task is undertaken. This is insisted upon by the best authorities. There is, of course, a certain amount of information available about the bed of the sea, but it is insufficient for this purpose. It is contended that without a profound geological study there may be terrible surprises in store for those who would construct the tunnel. There are in the Straits certain parts which have suffered up-

heavals and which are little known. It is recalled in France by way of illustration, that the Messina earthquake in 1908 revealed a fissure which had not been suspected when some years earlier the project of a tunnel between Sicily and Italy was almost begun.

This is a preliminary condition, but assuming that an examination turns out to be satisfactory the plans are all ready. The tunnel would not be made across the narrowest part of the Straits for geological reasons. It would run about 24 miles under the sea. A single tube is proposed which would be 18 feet in diameter. Generally the line would be single, but at three stations there would be a double way to enable trains to pass each other in either sense.

Sea Pressure Studied

On the Spanish side the tunnel would open about 10 yards above the sea level and on the African side only seven yards above the sea level. It is worked out that the lowest depths would be less than 400 yards below the sea and the gradient would be at the maximum 1 in 40.

The pressure of the sea has been carefully studied. Obviously the weight of water supported by the tunnel will be enormous, but modern methods are such that no doubt about the safety of the tunnel is entertained. There will be congelation of the soil, injections of cement, and great protecting plates. The work is regarded as of the same character as that of the piercing of tunnels through the Alps or the construction of under-river ways at New York. The chief danger—that of the infiltration of water during the piercing—can be avoided by the use of tremendous pumps which are today available. Ventilation is another subject which has been examined rigorously. The temperature for this purpose has been estimated at about 80 degrees Fahrenheit.

With the reserves here indicated, there is little doubt of the technical possibility of carrying out the scheme, and French papers are insisting that the consequences will be so beneficial that the work should be organized at once. It is a work which would certainly appear in the eyes of future generations as one of the most prodigious ever undertaken.

SEQUOIA PARK TO STAY OPEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FRESNO, California.—For the first time in the history of the Sequoia National Park, arrangements have been made to make the great grove of Sequoia gigantea accessible during the winter. The ranger station will be opened to accommodate a limited number of persons.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

MARKED ADVANCE
OF B. I. C. NORTON

Being Runner Up to W. T. Tilden 2d in Singles Championship at Wimbledon Is Big Feature in British Lawn Tennis

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—Probably the most outstanding feature of the 1921 British lawn tennis season was the marked advance of B. I. C. Norton, the runner-up to W. T. Tilden 2d, United States, in the singles championship at Wimbledon. Norton, although a South African, must in these days be regarded as a home player, for, under the existing Davis Cup rules, he is now qualified for the British Isles. Early in the season Norton had determined gradually to eradicate weaknesses in his game. These consisted of a somewhat weak second service and a tendency to overstretch himself in the act of making a forehand drive. In September, when Norton won the South of England singles championship at Eastbourne, these deficiencies had practically disappeared. In fact, such a good judge of the game as T. H. Oylar remarked that it was only a matter of time before Norton became the world's champion.

Even such an automaton-like player as Mohammed Slem, the Indian, found the South African not only a master of the brilliant strokes in the game but also a defensive player almost as sound as himself. Norton still has a lot to learn in the matter of doubles play, but his partnership with Herbert Roper Barrett, admittedly the cleverest of all British players, taught him many things which he did not previously appreciate. Apart from Norton, it cannot be said that the standard of British play was particularly satisfactory.

Such a player as S. M. Jacob, home on leave from India, was well able to hold his own at the leading tournaments. Had he been contemporaneous with H. L. Doherty, Capt. A. F. Wilding, E. A. Wright and N. E. Brookes, it is probable that the extent of his success in a match with any one of these world-renowned players would have been a mere handful of games. F. G. Lowe and W. C. Crawley may be looked upon as two of Britain's most impressive players, for Maj. A. R. F. Kingscote has appeared so little in public that in a review of the past season he can hardly be considered. There seems no rising player who is likely to train on into a probable international.

There is, however, a ray of hope as far as Britain's chances of regaining a world's championship are concerned, in the brilliant form displayed toward the end of the season by Miss Kathleen McKane, who was the only woman player, apart from Miss Suzanne Lenglen of France, to defeat the aggressive and forceful Miss Elizabeth Ryan. Should the French girl decide to retire from active participation in competitions of an international nature, Miss McKane seems to be the potential champion. She is not a player of limitations as were some of the past champions, such as Miss Dora Boothby and Mrs. Blanche Hillyard. On the contrary, Miss McKane has practically every stroke, with the exception of the "drop," at her command. To see her sweeping the ball on the forehand and smashing lob with perfect freedom and great severity is one of the most refreshing spectacles in the game. One of her greatest attributes is a speed of foot, as great, probably as that of S. N. Doubt, the famous Australian doubles player.

At the present moment, Miss McKane's game is not tempered with sufficient judgment, for on occasions she is inclined to ease up when a still greater effort should be made to clinch matters. This failing is one which has cost even such a determined player as M. J. G. Ritchie one honor—the world's championship—which was well within his grasp some years ago. Miss McKane has apparently realized this, as was recently shown at Hendon in her match with Miss Ryan. She gave her opponent little or no quarter and crowned a most successful year with a great victory. To the regret of all lawn tennis followers, Mrs. D. L. Chambers, who reigned supreme for so many years, has definitely retired from the singles game. Nevertheless, it is a pleasure still to see her wonderful control of the ball when she is playing in ladies' or mixed doubles.

COAST CLUBS TO SCOUT

LOS ANGELES, California—The scouting system, as followed by the major baseball leagues, will be adopted next season by the San Francisco Club of the Pacific Coast League, according to George Putnam, secretary and part owner of the team. Putnam says he believes coast league teams have overlooked more possibilities than they have signed and that the way to change this situation is to engage a scout. Other teams in the league are expected to follow San Francisco's example.

TORONTO SECONDS WIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

KINGSTON, Ontario—The University of Toronto second team won the intermediate championship of the Intercollegiate Rugby Union here Saturday afternoon, when the visitors defeated the Royal Military College team by a score of 13 to 6. In the first of the two-game series played in Toronto a week ago the Cadets won, 13 to 12, and the Toronto team wins the second, 25 to 13. The score at half-time was 5 to 3 for the Cadets, a

ble by Young resulting in a touchdown that overcame the two-point lead gained by the visitors in the first period. Toronto scored a touchdown in the third period, while the local team obtained one point on a rouse. Fumbles gave the visitors an opportunity in the last period, and they scored another touchdown and a rouse. The University of Toronto team will now meet the Hamilton Tiger Seconds in the first game for the intermediate championship of the Dominion.

ARGONAUT CLUB
DEFEATS TORONTO

Champions of the Intercollegiate Rugby Union Are Eliminated From Canadian Championship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—The University of Toronto, champions of the International Rugby Union, were eliminated from the Canadian championship series Saturday by the Argonaut Rowing Club of this city, winners of the interprovincial title, by a score of 20 to 12, in a game that was even closer than the score indicates. In the first quarter the winners obtained 11 points by the aid of several costly fumbles by the collegian backs and the Scullers held the lead for the remainder of the afternoon although the intercollegiate champions outplayed them in the second and fourth periods. The game was played on a slippery field and a strong south wind played a large part in the scoring.

Contrary to expectations the University wing line was better both offensively and defensively than the winners, making yards more often on plunges and allowing their opponents to crash through for yards on only two occasions. The winners, however, were the better tacklers, which was not expected, as the University team's play all season has been featured by the hard and true tackling. The kicking of the backs was fairly equal, the kicker with the wind having the better of the exchanges except in the third period, when Somerville outdistanced L. Conacher and Capt. H. Batstone. The game was won and lost in the backfield, fumbles by W. F. Snyder and C. R. Somerville giving the winners two touchdowns, which were both converted, and a lofty kick against the wind by Somerville blowing the ball back until the Argonauts obtained possession on the University 10-yard line and going over for a touch on the second down. Conacher, Batstone and M. McCormick featured the game with runs around the ends, and their quick and accurate passing was wonderful, considering the slippery condition of the ball. The first two along with Snyder of the losers were the stars of the game. The latter made only one fumble, but it resulted in a touch, and during the rest of the game ran, kicked and caught in brilliant style.

Argonauts, when they found they could make little progress through the line, played a running, passing game by the halves and also returned their opponents' kicks whenever possible. On the runs Batstone constantly outgassed the tacklers and made many gains. The losers, on the other hand, could do little with the running style, and resorted to plunges at the line and plays from fake formations. These latter worked well for a while, but soon proved useless, and then the students tried onside kicks, but the heavy wind carried the ball too far. In the fourth period Somerville caught an onside kick and raced to the Argonauts' 10-yard line and J. Reilly was sent over for a try on the second down. The summary:

ARGONAUTS TORONTO
Snyder, W. F. Duncanson
Batstone, R. H. Patterson
Conacher, C. H. Snyder
McCormick, M. H. Somerville
Cochrane, G. G. Hobbs
Douglas, G. G. Ferguson
Pugh, I. J. Reilly
Sullivan, I. J. Smith
Romer, I. J. Westman
Wallace, M. J. Carey
Bradford, O. J. Rolph
Fear, O. J. Fisher
Scout, Argonaut Rowing Club 20, University of Toronto 12. Substitutes: E. Hard, Thome, Polson, Earl, Britnell, Sinclair for Argonauts; Ketchum, Carruthers, Weber, Periman, Prendergast, Weaver, Murray, McPherson, Umpire—Benjamin Simpson, Hamilton.

TORONTO WINS AT SOCCER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—The University of Toronto soccer football team won the intercollegiate championship here on Saturday by defeating the team representing Queens University by a score of 7 to 0, the score at half time being 3 to 0. The winners were aggressors throughout the entire game and very seldom were the Toronto defense players called upon to break up a Queens attack. The losers looked better in the second half, but could not score. Bishop scored three goals, Green two, Johnston one and McGlaughlin one, the latter knocking the ball into his own goal while attempting to clear.

GLAHE TO COACH WRESTLERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

PULLMAN, Washington—Frank Glahe, United States national wrestling champion at 115 and 125 pounds, has been engaged to coach the State College of Washington's wrestling squad this season, according to an announcement made by J. F. Bohler, physical director of the institution. Glahe was coach of the Cougars in 1919. He has arrived on the campus and has announced that he will divide the squad into three sections, one of varsity men, one of freshmen, and the third for the developing of new material for upper-classmen material.

SECOND DIVISION
FOOTBALL LIST

Leadership of Goal Scorers Not Affected by English Association Matches Played Oct. 29

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—The leadership of the list of goal scorers in the Second Division of the English Association Football League was not affected by the matches which took place on October 29, there being few changes of importance to record. T. Howarth, Leeds United, rested secure in the first position, but close behind him were James Baughop, Bradford, Bernard Travers, Fulham, and James Broad, Stoke. The latter was formerly with the two Barnsley men, Brough Fletcher, Barnsley, and the Bury forward, James Trotter, on the "eight" mark. Only two men obtained more than one goal apiece on October 29, these being: J. R. Spaven of Notts Forest, and D. Robbie, Bury. The former could thus claim a total of eight, as could J. Moore of Derby County. The list:

Player and club	Goals
T. Howarth, Leeds United	10
James Baughop, Bradford	9
Bernard Travers, Fulham	9
James Broad, Stoke	9
Brough Fletcher, Barnsley	8
J. P. Hamerton, Barnsley	8
James Trotter, Bury	8
J. Moore, Derby County	8
J. R. Spaven, Notts Forest	8
S. C. Puddefoot, West Ham United	8
C. W. Flood, Hull City	6
D. Brown, Notts County	6
Donald Cook, Fulham	6
S. Edmonds, Wolverhampton	6
W. Tinsley, Notts Forest	5
J. Connor, Crystal Palace	5
W. Morgan, Coventry City	5
Daniel Shea, Fulham	5
W. Paterson, Derby County	5
T. Page, Port Vale	4
F. Burhill, Wolverhampton Wanderers	4
C. Rennox, Clapton Orient	4
J. Watson, West Ham United	4
D. Robbie, Bury	4

LONDON SCOTTISH

LOSE AT RUGBY

Blackheath Football Club Captures a Hard and Vigorous Game by 6 Points to 3, Oct. 22

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—The Blackheath Rugby Football Club, without the valuable services of C. N. Lowe, L. G. Brown, and A. F. Blackiston, had a very close call in its "away" match against the London Scottish on October 22, and won by 6 points to 3, only after a very hard and vigorous game. The Scottish forwards played according to tradition and were very formidable, both in the scrums and in the line. The Scotsmen's handling was probably the least impressive part of their display, many good opportunities being missed as the result of a fumble or knock-on. The Scottish did the most attacking, and the "Heathens" defended to the best of their ability. They were the more alert, however, and when they did break away gave their opponents an anxious time. A. T. Young opened the scoring, doubling down the scrum after the Blackheath forwards had smothered him in the line. R. K. McRoberts, who more than once had come near to scoring, eventually managed to break through the Blackheath defense and half-time arrived with the score at 3 to 3.

As in the first half, the Scottish team continued to attack when play was resumed. Acting on the defensive and profiting by any badly-delivered or misjudged passes on the part of their opponents, the "Heathens" managed to hold out, although much of the play took place in their "25." At last they were awarded a penalty kick for off-side, and B. S. Cumberledge, judging his shot splendidly in the teeth of a strong breeze, steered the ball between the uprights. This brought the score to 6 to 3, and there it stopped, in spite of much gallant play on the part of the Scottish. C. M. Usher, G. H. H. Maxwell, A. S. L. Hamilton, and G. G. King tried their hardest to cross the Blackheath line, but were kept out.

Guy's Hospital, with the usual strong South African flavor about its team, entertained Bristol and won a hard game by 8 points to 3. Hard knocks were plentiful, more plentiful than bouts of passing. The rival packs of forwards had a great deal to do and acquitted themselves honorably, the splendid play of J. F. Tucker, Bristol, being worthy of special mention. Bristol was the first to score, R. C. W. Pickles taking a penalty kick from some 40 yards out. His splendid shot, although the wind lent him considerable assistance, as expected, the Guy's men ruled play to a greater extent after the change of ends, and F. W. Bekker scored a try following a scrum close to the Bristol line. E. E. Nesser then kicked a splendid goal, a feat which he repeated after one of the Bristol forwards had infringed the rules by handling the ball out of the scrum. Behind the scrum, the Bristol men were not particularly strong. Pickles was playing at wing three-quarter and was too slow for the position, the scrum-half was none too careful as to the rules, and the fullback was rather out of form. The Hospital men, on the other hand, although not welded together at that comparatively early stage of the season, gave promise of brilliant things, one or two of the members of the side showing up very well.

The meeting of Gloucester and Cardiff at Gloucester produced a good game, considering that the conditions were all against clever Rugby. Tackling was very hard and became harder and harder as the game progressed. The ball was greasy and this made handling difficult. Consequently, the

chief progress was made by footwork and long touch-kicking. The Gloucester men had the wind against them in the first half, but nevertheless N. Daniell managed to score a try which T. Millington converted. In the second period the Cardiff forwards played splendidly, and many times forced play into the region of the home line. At last the Welshmen's persistence was rewarded, T. C. Rush getting across for a try as the result of an especially vigorous attack. He scored wide out, and the attendant kick at goal was fruitless. Play became ultra-vigorous in the closing stages, but no further scoring took place, the final score being 5 to 3.

The two great rival universities, whose annual Rugby meeting takes place this year on December 8, made a proper commencement to their 1921-22 season on October 22, Cambridge defeating the Harlequins by 39 points to 14, and Oxford beating the Old Merchant Taylors by 27 points to 0. The Light Blues were in fine form against the Quins, but it must be admitted that the latter were handicapped by the enforced retirement of two of their players before the end of the game. R. Cove-Smith and W. W. Morgan, the international, were always to the fore in the varsity pack, and the Cambridge team generally, although obviously in need of training, gave the impression that by the time of the intervarsity encounter it would be very formidable. Forsyth, the Scottish international fullback, was in rare form for Oxford, as indeed were most of the Dark Blues' rear divisions. G. P. S. MacPherson, a freshman from Fettes College, gave a creditable account of himself as a wing three-quarter, while R. H. Buntington kicked more than one good goal. Other results on October 22 were as follows:

Richmond	24	Rosslyn Park	3
St. Bartholomew's	36	London Irish	0
Old Alleynians	24	United Services	13
Newport	3	Swansea	13
United Services	29	Northampton	4
Portsmouth	27	London Welsh	5
Coventry	3	Birmingham	0
St. James' Park	13	Bridgewater	0
Pontypool	0	Cross Keys	0
Aberavon	8	Llanelli	3

O. C. MORNINGSTAR
AND HOPPE WIN

Former Defeats French Champion, While Latter Conquers Cochran in 18.2 Billiards Tourney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—In the penultimate match of the tournament for the 18.2 ballkline billiard championship of the world here Tuesday afternoon, O. C. Morningstar of San Diego, California, defeated Roger Conti, champion of France, 400 to 123 in 17 innings. The victor thereby finished with a record of two wins against four losses, while Conti recorded three of each.

Both players were somewhat erratic. Morningstar had runs of 99 and 75, while a 66 was Conti's best effort. Their averages were 23.9-17 for the winner, and 7.1-18 for the loser. Conti had none of the fine form he displayed in his Friday game when he equaled the old world's record average of 80.

Around-the-table shots seemed to puzzle the San Diego man. He missed a number of them, as did also Conti. Morningstar's high run of 99 was cut short by a shot of this class, with the second ball in the center of the cloth, and it took him five more innings to get the necessary 10 points for game. The match by innings:

O. C. Morningstar	9 55 63 2 75 0 45
Conti	0 39 9 1 8 1-400.
High run—99.	
Roger Conti	2 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 6 1
O. C. Morningstar	0 41 0-123. Average 7 11-16. High run—66.

W. F. Hoppe, title defender, was a little off form in his Monday night match with Walker Cochran of San Francisco, California, and Cochran had a number of chances to run out on him. The champion's prestige, which has many times kept challengers from playing their best against him, worked against Cochran, who was unable to display the same brand of billiards that brought him his world record run of 384 last Friday.

The score was 400 to 329 in favor of the title defender. The victory gave him a record of five wins, no defeats, and one match to play. Cochran finished with a balanced entry, three games to his credit and three to his debit, with a grand average of 34 34-54.

In three innings Hoppe had run up to 208 to 6 against Cochran, and it looked as if he was set for a quick finish. Hoppe's play thereafter, however, was erratic, and in two innings Cochran had the advantage, 234 to 216. This was accomplished by runs of 83 and 145. While displaying an unusual skill at draw shots, the San Francisco player was weak in cushion play. Hoppe was still behind in the ninth inning, where the score stood 320 to 309 against him, but Cochran stopped at 9 on the final effort while Hoppe ran out with 91.

The match by innings:

W. F. Hoppe	76 81 51 7 1 0 58 0 35 91
Average	40. High run—91.
Walker Cochran	0 6 83 145 39 41 0 6 3-329. Average 25 9-10. High run—145.
Referee	J. H. Lewis.

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UNITED STATES
WINS AT FENCING

Defeats Great Britain in a Series of Matches at Foils, Epee and Sabers for the Robert M. Thompson Trophy on Monday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The final series of bouts between the fencing teams of the United States and Great Britain were held at the Hotel Astor, Monday evening. The matches were at sabers, the bouts in foils and epee, or dueling swords, having been contested in Washington, on Friday and Saturday. The result of the saber contests was a tie in the number of bouts, but a count of touches gave the victory for the evening to Great Britain, 50 to 54.

C. R. McPherson, United States national saber champion, was the most successful fencer of the evening, winning all his bouts for the United States, while Lieut. C. A. Kershaw, R. N., the youngest member of the British team, was the strongest representative of the visitors, being defeated only by McPherson, 5-1.

A number of substitutions were made by the Americans, while only one was made by the visitors, when Capt. T. H. Wand-Tetley was substituted for Lieut.-Col. A. Ridley-Martin in his final bout.

In the contest for the Robert M. Thompson Trophy, offered as a perpetual trophy for these team matches, the result was in favor of the United States team, 25 bouts to 21. In foils the Americans won 11 bouts to 5, but at epee the British team proved superior, 8 to 6, leaving the visitors 4 bouts behind in the final round, a handicap too great to be overcome, especially in the face of McPherson's steady and consistent fencing.

It is expected that the visit will be returned next year, when a team will go to England, either in the summer or early fall. The summary:

Lieut.-Col. A. Ridley-Martin, England, defeated Sherman Hall, United States, 5-7.
Lieut. C. A. Kershaw, R. N., England, defeated A. S. Lyon, United States, 5-2.
C. R. McPherson, United States, defeated Capt. William Hammond, England, 5-2.
Col. R. B. Campbell, England, defeated J. B. B. Parker, United States, 5-3.
Serge J. W. Dimond, United States, defeated Lieut.-Col. A. Ridley-Martin, England, 5-1.
C. R. McPherson, United States, defeated Lieut. C. A. Kershaw, R. N., England, 5-1.

Capt. William Hammond, England, defeated Ensign E. G. Fullenweider, United States, 5-3.
Sherman Hall, United States, defeated Col. R. B. Campbell, England, 5-4.
C. R. McPherson, United States, defeated Lieut.-Col. A. Ridley-Martin, England, 5-1.

Lieut. C. A. Kershaw, R. N., England, defeated J. B. B. Parker, United States, 5-3.
Sherman Hall, United States, defeated Capt. William Hammond, England, 5-4.
Serge J. W. Dimond, United States, defeated Col. R. B. Campbell, England, 5-3.
Capt. T. H. Wand-Tetley, England, defeated A. S. Lyon, United States, 5-2.

Lieut. C. A. Kershaw, R. N., England, defeated Sherman Hall, United States, 5-3.
C. R. McPherson, United States, defeated Capt. William Hammond, England, 5-2.
Serge J. W. Dimond, United States, defeated Lieut.-Col. A. Ridley-Martin, England, 5-1.

WEISSMULLER BREAKS RECORD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—World's records in the 100-yard swim and the 150-yard backstroke were broken at the Illinois Athletic Club here in the presence of officials of the National Amateur Athletic Union, who were in the city for their annual convention. John Weissmuller of the I. A. C. stroked the 100 yards in 52.3-58, bettering the former mark for a 60-foot pool, 54s, held by P. M. McGilivray of the same club. Miss Sybil Bauer, also of the I. A. C., women's national backstroke champion, turned the 150-yard backstroke in 2m. 61.6s, cutting four seconds from the old record, held by Miss Ethel Bleibrey of New York, New York.

QUEENS WINS JUNIOR TITLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

KINGSTON, Ontario—The first Rugby championship won by a team from Queens University for some years was annexed by the "Thirds" Saturday when they defeated the University of Toronto Thirds by a score of 10 to 3 for the junior intercollegiate title.

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SOUTHERN TEAMS
CLOSING SEASON

Only Four College Football Teams in That Section Have Games After Tomorrow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—Tomorrow marks the close of the 1921 football season for all the southern colleges with the exception of the University of Georgia, Centre College, Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College, and Louisiana State College. Georgia meets Dartmouth College Saturday in Atlanta, and Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical and Louisiana State meet the same day. Centre College has accepted two post-season invitations, one from Fort Worth, Texas, to meet Texas Christian University on January 7, and the other from the San Diego Chamber of Commerce on December 26 to meet a team in California to be selected later.

Should Georgia Tech win over Alabama Polytechnic Institute tomorrow the White and Gold will have come through the season undefeated by a southern college and will have a claim on the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association title. Centre College, by virtue of her victory over Harvard and unblemished victories over all southern teams played this season, will probably have a stronger claim on the title than any southern college.

Only three games of importance were played Saturday in the south, the majority of the teams having a rest for the big games tomorrow. Georgia, Centre and Tulane University were seen in action, none of whom were forced to extend themselves to win over their respective opponents. Georgia proved its class conclusively against the University of Alabama, winning 22 to 0, in an interesting and thrilling game. The Red and Black kept the ball entirely in Alabama's territory, scoring one touchdown in the first three periods and being held for downs three times within the five-yard line. In the last quarter, however, Alabama weakened and Georgia scored two touchdowns and a safety, running the score up to 22 points. Alabama made but two first downs against the strong Georgia line, both of these coming in the middle of the field.

Centre scored an easy victory over Washington and Lee University at Louisville, Coach Charles Moran's charges winning, 25 to 0, in a game slowed down by the soggy gridiron. Centre employed her usual aerial attack with a mixture of straight football. The Generals failed to make any consistent gains against the team that defeated Harvard.

Tulane University had little trouble in defeating Louisiana State University, 21 to 0, in a game where fumbling was frequent.

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MARCH, 1922

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

PRIMARY COTTON
GOODS MARKETS

Manufacturers Report Unsatisfactory Business for Week Due in a Measure to Caution of Buyers Induced by Bankers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW BEDFORD, Massachusetts—The past week has been disappointing and altogether unsatisfactory from the standpoint of cotton goods manufacturers. Primary markets have been dull and lifeless for the most part, and although there are plenty of reasons to which the inactivity could be attributed, most cotton mill men had rather expected a resumption of a fair volume of demand following the holiday, and at least were looking for the re-orders that might naturally come from the movement of goods from jobbing circles to retail shelves preparatory for the Yuletide business.

There seems to be more of a disposition now to blame the attitude of the bankers for the cautiousness and ultra-conservatism shown by most buyers. The financial men, it seems, have learned a thing or two from last year's experience and have insisted upon jobbers and converters keeping their businesses in very liquid form if they expect to get substantial credit privileges. They have issued private warnings, according to some reports, that merchants need not expect credit accommodation if their books at the close of the year show heavy stocks on hand or on order, no matter how favorable the terms upon which they have been bought.

Want Stocks Reduced

This attitude has been reflected in the great reluctance of the great distributing factors to place orders or take in goods prior to the close of their fiscal year. They want to show as clean a slate as possible to their bankers and want their stocks reduced to a minimum and their future commitments as well. Once they are able to show themselves to be well liquidated and have their condition approved by their bankers, they feel that their worries on the credit score are over, and that they will be able to get sufficient accommodation during the new year, no matter what the money situation may be.

This struggling to make a book showing comes at a time when the cotton goods market naturally is reflecting the weakness of the raw cotton values, and in the absence of trading has caused cotton goods prices to continue to sag in spite of the fact that the mills are not pressing just now for orders and are content to stand pat. No considerable volume of goods is being resold, but secondhand lots come dribbling in from time to time at just enough concession from the market level to take the edge off and, thoroughly unsettled ideas of value.

Print cloths were slow, and the week saw net nearly enough trading to cover a normal week's production. Narrow goods held relatively more firm than did the wider constructions, and generally ruled only a quarter to a half cent lower on the common constructions.

Fall River Sales
Fall River reports sales of less than \$8,000 pieces for the week, the bulk of which was 34-inch low count styles, on which the eastern mills can better afford to compete with southern manufacturers. There was some buying of 38½-inch print cloths, such as 5.35 yard, 64 by 60s, but only in scattered instances where a special reason compelled the purchase of eastern goods. Southern mills were undercutting the New England product by a full half cent a yard, while second hands were disposing of limited lots at a quarter of a cent under the southern mill level, which would bring the price on this style of goods down practically to the 3½-cent level. No great quantity, of course, was available at that figure, but some could be had, and plenty was available at an eighth to a quarter of a cent higher.

The fine goods division showed the greatest strength of any part of the cotton goods markets, and even the combed yarn fabrics were neither very active nor as strong in price as they were a week ago. Buyers have heard so much about the scarcity and high price of long staple cotton that they are not disposed to haggle with the manufacturer on price if they really need the goods. The trouble from the mill standpoint is that they really need so little goods just now. Novelties have been moving steadily as they always do, and some of the fine goods mills are so well sold for the balance of the year that they are not able to close this week the day before Thanksgiving for the balance of the week, as the print cloth mills are planning to do. In fact it is said the demand for fine goods was greater than could be filled conveniently this week. Not because the cloth mills would not take the orders, but because they could not offer the deliveries desired and considered necessary.

Yarns have been dull and very weak, both in the combed and the carded divisions. Concessions from the previous week's levels ranged from one to five cents a pound, but this was not sufficient to renew confidence among the buyers, though a much better tone is looked for after the holiday.

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton futures closed strong yesterday. December 17.97, January 17.85, March 17.78, May 17.55, July 17.15. Spot steady; middling 18.40.

CRUDE OIL SALE
TOTALS \$50,000,000

Standard Company Is to Receive 33,000,000 Barrels From the Humphreys-Pure Oil Interests

NEW YORK, New York—An announcement by the Pure Oil Company regarding a contract by the Standard Oil companies to purchase crude oil produced by the Humphreys-Pure Oil interests in the Mexico district, Texas, states that the maximum amount under the present arrangement is 33,000,000 barrels. The price to be paid by the Standard Oil is \$1.50 a barrel, or a total consideration of nearly \$50,000,000.

The Pure Oil Company recently paid \$7,500,000 for a 25 per cent interest in the Humphreys producing companies, with an arrangement for a joint pipe line to the Gulf coast. Humphreys-Pure Oil interests are to handle 50 per cent of their Mexico production up to an output of 40,000 barrels daily. The other 50 per cent and all production above that figure, is to be handled by Standard Oil interests. 25,000,000 barrels have been delivered.

This contract was made on expected production in Mexico of the Humphreys-Pure Oil interests of between 80,000 and 100,000 barrels daily. After the 33,000,000 barrels have been delivered to Standard Oil, a continuing contract provides that Humphreys-Pure Oil interests will handle 50 per cent of the subsequent production and Standard Oil interests the remainder.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Applies at 15 cents each on the city fruit stands at the height of the harvest season startles the consumer little less than it astounds the farmer. There is an effective economic moral in the situation. Particularly does it spell opportunity for some enterprising pioneer who is willing to retrace steps and reap the benefits that may result from devising some ways and means for placing this fruit before the customer at a lower price. What the world needs today in apples as well as in other lines is more goods at lower prices to stimulate business rather than less business at higher prices that experience is teaching contributes to stagnation.

President Vauclain of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, addressing the National Advertisers Association at Lakewood, New Jersey, pointed out that last month his company received more orders than in any month during the war, and was almost overwhelmed with business not anticipated.

The United States Department of Commerce is advised that a bill has been proposed in the Argentine Chamber of Deputies providing for an expenditure of 50,000,000 pesos to be used to finance steel manufacturing and other essential industries for war munitions and other projects.

Sixty thousand cases of Seville oranges in Australia may be turned into jam. The federal government has agreed to guarantee an overdraft of \$75,000 to a cooperative pool of fruit growers and a "draw back" has been promised on the sugar used in converting the oranges into marmalade for export.

It is estimated that the value of field crops of Canada this year will be \$1,250,000,000. The total has been brought up by the large yields of grain in the western provinces. At the same time final figures show that the loss due to drought in Quebec was not as heavy as at first seemed probable.

Further importation of foreign wheat into Spain has been prohibited by an embargo, according to a cablegram to the United States Department of Commerce from Madrid. Only shipments actually en route with direct steamship or railway bills of lading before that date are exempt.

GOLD PRODUCTION
IN NORTH ONTARIO

TIMMINS, Ontario—The combined production of gold and silver from the mines of northern Ontario is now at the rate of approximately \$75,000 every 24 hours. The October production of gold totaled approximately \$1,500,000, while the silver mines produced about \$675,000. Added to this was several thousand dollars' worth of cobalt metal as a by-product of the silver mines of the Cobalt district. Not a few mining men look forward to the output of silver again reaching \$1,000,000 a month. As regards the gold mines, they have not yet reached the peak of their production. Before the end of the coming year the gold output may reach \$2,000,000 a month, thereby making an aggregate gold and silver output of around \$3,000,000 a month, or \$36,000,000 a year.

RUNS ON CHINESE BANKS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Runs on the Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai branches of the Bank of Communications and the Bank of China are continuing, but the effects have been minimized by military regulations. The banks are nominally open, but streets leading to them are closed to traffic. The post office, railroads and telegraph offices are still accepting notes of these banks.

GASOLINE PRICES ADVANCED

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The price of gasoline was advanced one cent throughout New England yesterday, bringing the wholesale price to 23 cents and the average retail quotation to 30 cents. The Standard Oil Company of New York and New Jersey also announced one cent increase.

GROWING DEMAND
FOR MOTOR SHIPS

Lloyd's Register Shows That 34 Vessels With Internal Combustion Oil Engines Were Built During Year Ending Last July

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England—The increasing demand for motor ships is clearly shown in the Lloyd's register of shipping for the past year ending July, 1921. The total number of vessels built to class during the year and fitted with oil engines was 34 of 101,608 tons, 12 of which were ships of large size totaling 83,739 tons gross. All these 34 vessels were fitted with oil engines using heavy oil, with the exception of three of 536 tons, fitted with paraffin engines.

In view of the interest attaching to the great development which has taken place in the use of internal combustion engines in recent years, the following statistics and notes upon the subject are of interest:

Recorded in register book: Motor vessels July 1914..... 297 of 234,387 gross tons
July 1915..... 312 of 252,608 gross tons
July 1916..... 1,178 of 845,810 gross tons
July 1921..... 1,473 of 1,548,800 gross tons

Of the 1473 motor vessels mentioned in the above table as being recorded in the society's register book for the current year, 287 are of 1000 tons and upwards. Of these, 125 have tonnages ranging from 1000 to 2000 tons, 97 are from 2000 to 5000 tons, 44 are from 5000 to 7000 tons, and 21 above 7000 tons. Nearly one half of the smaller vessels depend solely on their motors for their motive power. Amongst the 287 vessels of 1000 tons and above, 95 are provided with considerable sail power, and are recorded in the register book as "Auxiliaries." Of these—

9 are from 1,000-1,500 tons
11 are from 1,500-2,000 tons
35 are from 2,000-3,000 tons
21 are from 3,000-5,000 tons
18 above 5,000

Included in the 18 above 2000, is the København a steel vessel of 3950 tons, recently built at Leith to the society's classification, and one of the largest vessels of her type afloat: 12 are wood vessels built as auxiliaries, and five are steel or iron converted sailing vessels. All but 13 of the 95 auxiliaries, and nearly all the motor vessels which are under 2000 tons are fitted with oil engines of other than Diesel type. Of the 95 auxiliary vessels, 68 are fitted with twin screws and 27 with single screws.

The society's records show that during the past year two sailing vessels were fitted with auxiliary oil power, eight auxiliaries had their engines removed and reverted to sailing vessels, one steamer was converted into an oil-engine vessel, and one vessel had her diesel engines removed and steam engines fitted.

In vessels above 1000 tons, fitted with oil engines, those fitted with twin screws largely predominate over single screw vessels, especially in the cases of vessels which depend entirely on their engine power. These latter may be divided as follows:

Diesel engines.....Twin 120
Single 28
Other oil engines.....Twin 4
Single 3

The principal reason for this predominance is that oil engines are generally made with a short stroke, and run at a high rate of revolution, a condition which makes it more efficient to use screw propellers of smaller diameter than would be necessary for single screws working at the same power. The convenience of having single screws in some cases has, however, led to certain makers of Diesel engines constructing long stroke engines running at such speeds as are suitable for use with large single screws.

LOANS TO FARMERS
OF UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Agricultural loans made by the United States War Finance Corporation under the amendment of August 24, 1921, amounted to \$30,572,327 on November 16, the joint commission on agricultural inquiry has been informed. This was on loans on which the money had been paid over, it was estimated, and included \$15,925,415 on cotton; \$1,976,368 on sugar; \$3,165,383 on live stock, and \$8,534,159 for other agricultural purposes.

The total loans approved, which means loans on which the money has not been actually paid, but is subject to the order of the borrower, amounted to \$95,214,500, of which \$44,050,000 was on cotton, \$26,500,000 on grain, \$5,920,016 on live stock, and \$18,714,944 for other agricultural purposes.

Loans amounting to \$3,363,567 have been made to cooperative associations without bank indorsement, and \$2,275,575 to live stock companies without bank indorsement. The major portion of these loans have been made within the last three weeks.

NATIONAL CITY BANK EXPANDS

NEW YORK, New York—The National City Bank has secured a majority of the stock of the Second National Bank. More than two-thirds of the stock of that institution already has been purchased by the National City Bank, and within a few days an offer will be made to the minority stockholders for their stock on the same basis as the control of the institution was obtained.

LINED OIL PRICES ADVANCED

NEW YORK, New York—A leading crusher has advanced prices for lined oil 2 cents a gallon.

SHIPPING BOARD'S
FINANCIAL REPORT

Balance of \$101,500,000 Shown in First Statement Issued by the United States Organization

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Total assets of the United States Shipping Board on July 1, 1921, totaled \$307,400,000, exclusive of unexpended appropriations and the present value of the fleet, and aggregate liabilities, exclusive of pending claims, were \$115,878,000, according to the first complete balance sheet ever prepared to cover the business of the board. The balance on hand amounted to \$101,500,000, which will be used, it is explained, to offset partially claims estimated to total from \$200,000,000 to \$300,000,000.

The assets are given as follows:

Cash on hand	\$33,000,000
Accounts and notes receivable	\$3,904,000
Accounts receivable from management	3,360,000
Operating supplies	10,550,000
Surplus materials for sale at inventory valuation	35,561,000
Land, structures and equipment for sale	42,229,000
Mortgages receivable and securities	10,809,000
Accounts and notes receivable	16,375,000
Notes receivable secured by mortgages	58,997,000
Real estate and equipment in operation	3,967,000

Total, exclusive of unexpended appropriations, the fleet of ships, contingent cases, and admiralty claims.....\$307,400,000

The liabilities are given as follows:

Accounts and vouchers payable, refund deposits and collections	\$71,482,000
Mortgage bonds and mortgages payable, assumed upon acquisition of certain properties	2,109,000
Reserve against inventories of surplus materials and land, securities and equipment including depreciation	42,287,000
Total, exclusive of claims.....\$115,878,000	

LONDON MARKETS
WELL MAINTAINED

LONDON, England—Oil shares rallied on the stock exchange yesterday, following irregularly early in the session. Royal Dutch was 34½, Shell Transport 4½, and Mexican Eagle 3½. French loans were heavy, owing to declines on the Paris Bourse. The feeling in the gilt-edged investment region was cheerful, with values firm. Dollar descriptions were steadier, in sympathy with New York exchange.

There was moderate selling of Argentine rails; home railway issues were dull and unaltered. Unfavorable news regarding the Labor situation at the Rand caused Kaffirs to waver. The industrial list was quiet and mixed; Hudson's Bay 5½. On the whole, the market was well maintained, but there was no feature to the trading.

Consols for money 49½. Grand Trunk 1½, De Beers 9½, Rand mines 2½; bar silver 38d. per ounce; money 4½ per cent. Discount rates—short bills, 4½ to 4¾ per cent; three months' bills 3½ to 4 per cent.

EASTERN STEAMSHIP
STOCK RETIREMENT

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Holders of cumulative preferred stock of the Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc., are being notified that it has been voted to call in and retire, in part, the cumulative preferred stock by payment to holders thereof, on or after November 22, 1921, the par value of the cumulative preferred shares whether surrendered or not for partial retirement, will be reduced by the amount of the installment payment, and cumulative dividends at the rate of 7 per cent per annum will accrue only on such reduced par value, namely, \$50 per share.

This action is the last preliminary move antecedent to the payment of dividends on the common stock, but it is unlikely that any common dividend will be paid during the dull earnings season. It may be taken granted, however, that after the opening of the spring season common dividends will appear, and that 1922 will inaugurate dividends on the \$4,704 shares of common stock outstanding.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Tues.	Mon.	Parity
Sterling	\$3.98 3/4	\$3.98 1/2	\$4.86 1/2
France (French)	27 1/2	27 1/2	100
France (Belgian)	68 1/2	68 1/2	100
France (Swiss)	182	182	100
Lire	94 1/4	94 1/4	100
Quilids	35 1/2	35 1/2	100
German mark	60 1/2	60 1/2	100
Canadian dollar	91 1/2	91 1/2	100
Argentine pesos	31 1/2	31 1/2	100
Drachmas (Greek)	94 1/2	94 1/2	100
Pescetas	137 1/2	137 1/2	100
Swedish kroner	23 1/2	23 1/2	100
Norwegian kroner	14 1/2	14 1/2	100
Danish kroner	18 1/2	18 1/2	100

SEIBERLING RUBBER COMPANY

AKRON, Ohio—F. A. Seiberling, former president of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, who has incorporated the Seiberling Rubber Company, at \$55,000,000 in Delaware, plans to issue 50,000 shares of \$100 par preferred and 500,000 shares of no par common. The common is to be sold at \$10 a share. The new company will take over the operation of the Lehigh Rubber Company, now in the hands of Mr. Seiberling, and possibly the Star Rubber Company. In addition, the Portage Rubber Company, now in receivership, and several other small concerns will probably be added in the near future. Mr. Seiberling plans to begin production on a basis of 5000 tires and 6000 tubes a day if he obtains the Portage plant.

RECESSION HALTS
ON FRENCH BOURSE

While General Situation Is Much the Same, the Washington Conference Imparts Hope and Confidence Is Creeping Back

PARIS, France—Without being able to signal an improvement of a substantial character on the Paris Bourse, the downward movement appears to have been definitely arrested. The general visible situation remains very much the same, but confidence appears to be creeping back. Repurchases of shares have been operated and have produced more effect upon the feeling of the market than their importance would seem to warrant.

Financiers and business men are beginning to take courage in the possibility of the Washington Conference really accomplishing something in the direction of adjusting European debts, stabilizing the rates of exchange, and making commerce between the two continents more practicable than it has been for some time. There is no doubt about this new hope even among those who are by habit and profession inclined to skepticism.

Notable Price Changes

Notable changes in prices include the fall of the 6 per cent of the Groupement des Houillères du Nord et du Pas-de-Calais. This 500 francs share issued only a few months ago has quite unjustly depreciated to 470. There is no apparent reason for the disfavor into which this recent issue finds itself. The loan was raised on the credit of all the principal colliery companies of France, and it is hard to understand why the price should have dropped so early and so considerably.

As for Russian shares, in spite of the example of the London Stock Exchange, they are now absolutely abandoned. The surprising thing is how French investors have kept their faith both in Russian state funds and in Russian industries. The price was very low, of course, but still a fairly brisk business has at some moments been done. Suddenly every one seems to have had enough of speculating on expectations which will probably never be realized.

Another state security which is shunned just now is the Rumanian. The discovery of the fraudulent fabrication of Rumanian titles has checked the movement upward and no one is prepared to buy.

The last report of the Banque de France was particularly satisfactory and in consequence there has been a demand for shares. The price now stands at 5600 francs. Another bank which is much fancied is the Banque de l'Algérie. A meeting has been called to fix the terms of the participation of that establishment in the capital of the Banque d'Etat du Maroc. The Banque de l'Indo-Chine is also progressing.

Railroads Look Better

The Chamber has now voted the law which determines the new régime of French railroads. The conditions are excellent from the viewpoint of the companies. The news has given an impetus to the shares of all the companies—the Est, the P. L. M., the Midi, the Nord, and the Orléans. In all these cases there have been substantial increases. Suez Canal shares are unmistakably better. The tendency is also good in the group of sea transport companies. The increased demand for electricity shares already noted continues.

It is announced that the metallurgical firms of the north, which have formed a group for the emission of a loan, are not yet prepared to launch it. It is at this epoch that the general meetings of these companies are held, and it is with interest that it may be observed in the reports which are presented that the critical point in that industry was July-August, and that since September there has been a slow but distinct amelioration. This amelioration is reflected in the higher quotations all round.

INCREASE SHOWN IN
TELEPHONE EARNINGS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The operating income of the principal telephone companies in August amounted to \$3,490,719, compared with \$5,452,350 during the same month last year, according to estimates announced by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Operating revenues for the month totaled \$45,162,536, against \$40,897,045 last year, while operating expenses amounted to \$33,266,416, against \$32,807,551.

ATCHISON CAR LOADING

CHICAGO, Illinois—The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company reports loading for the week ended November 11 at 28,437 cars, compared with 30,718 for the corresponding week a year ago. Cars loaded on home rails totaled 21,691. Against 24,239, and 6746 were receipts from connecting lines, compared with 6489 last year. Increases were noted in loadings of grain, lumber and refrigerator freight.

VIENNA BOURSE CLOSED

VIENNA, Austria—The board of governors has closed the Bourse and suspended dealings until further notice. This is in response to the government's announcement of the intention to levy a monthly tax on stock operators of 100 gold crowns, worth \$20.26, or about 60,000 paper crowns.

SCOTTISH LINEN
TRADE REVIVAL

Good Orders Have Been Placed and Many of the Mills Have Resumed Full Time Running

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

EDINBURGH, Scotland—There is a revival in the Scottish linen trade, but whether temporary or otherwise is still uncertain. Good orders have been placed for both the home and the Colonial markets, and many of the mills have resumed full time running. At the outbreak of the war the government practically commandeered all available flax for use in the manufacture of canvas, aeroplane, and tent cloth. Since the war half of the looms have been idle. October, however, was always a busy month in normal times in preparation for the holiday trade and the sales that take place in the early months of the year.

There has been an increased demand from America, owing, it is said, to the threat of a higher tariff. There has been such a long total abstinence from buying, or buying as little as possible, that there is now a need for material, and available stocks have been practically exhausted. Values are still about three times what they were in 1914, and despite the keener demand it is almost wholly for immediate or early delivery.

There is, however, almost a flax famine, and even if pre-war conditions in the industry came back now as regards the demand for material, it would be impossible to meet it owing to the scarcity of flax, 80 per cent of which formerly came from Russia, while only occasional cargoes have come from that country during the past few years. The flax produced in Ireland, France, and Belgium has been sufficient for recent requirements, but would not meet a greatly increased demand.

The quotations for Scottish linen goods in the middle of October showed a reduction of no less than 65 per cent during the past 12 months.

DIVIDENDS

Middlewest Utilities, quarterly of \$1.75 on prior stock, payable December 15 to stock of November 30.

Standard Oil of Kentucky, quarterly of \$3, payable January 2 to stock of December 15.

Middle States Oil, quarterly of 3%, payable January 1 to stock of December 10.

Mackay Companies, quarterly of 1½% on common and 1% on preferred, both payable January 3 to stock of December 7.

Armour & Co., quarterly of 1½% on preferred, payable January 1 to stock of December 15.

J. I. Case Threshing Machine, quarterly of 1½% on preferred, payable January 1 to stock of December 12.

Todd Shipyard Corporation, quarterly of \$2, payable December 20 to stock of December 1.

Calumet & Arizona Mining, quarterly of 50 cents, payable December 19 to stock of December 2.

Weber & Heilbronner, quarterly of \$1.75 on preferred, payable December 1 to stock of November 25.

Kelsey Wheel, initial of \$1.50 on common, payable January 2 to holders of December 20.

COAL PRODUCTION
IN GREAT BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—The weekly output of coal for British mines remains uniform. The following statement shows the total tonnage of coal raised at mines in Great Britain during the weeks ended October 15 and 22:

	Wk. end Oct. 15	Wk. end Oct. 22
Northumberland	186,300	294,100
Durham	329,200	583,400
Yorkshire	735,700	729,500
Lancashire, Cheshire and North Wales	369,100	366,400
Derby, Nottingham and Leicester	539,300	517,000
Stafford, Salop, Worcester and Warwick	307,900	300,900
Southern Wales and Glamorgan	867,000	880,300
Other English districts	77,300	84,600
Scotland	610,900	569,800
Great Britain	4,237,200	4,235,800

The figures for October 15 have been revised; those for the other week are provisional.

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois—Wheat prices remained firm yesterday, although price changes were slight. December wheat closed at 1.09½ and May 1.11. Corn registered fractional advances, December delivery closing at 49½ and May at 54½. Provisions sympathized with the firmness of grains, despite the weakness of hogs. December rye 82½, December old 82, May rye 87, December barley 56½, March barley 59½, January pork 14.05, November lard 8.75, January lard 8.50, March lard 8.72, May lard 8.92, January ribs 7.30, Mal ribs 7.67.

CUBA CANE SUGAR SALES

NEW YORK, New York—Cuba Cane Sugar Company's stocks of unsold sugar are down to about 1,600,000 bags, against 2,170,000 in the latter part of September. The company had been under-allocated in respect to shipments on previous sales of Cuban sugars made by the commission, and for that reason received a larger allotment of recent sales than would otherwise have been the case. Cuba Cane has so far had to draw on about only \$2,000,000 of the new \$10,000,000 credit.

BRITISH TRADE
IN NEW ZEALAND

Resolution by Association of Manufacturers Favors the Expansion of Business Under a Policy of Preference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

AUCKLAND, New Zealand—The following resolution was carried unanimously at a special meeting in Wellington of the New Zealand Association of British Manufacturers and Agents:

"That, in the interests of Empire trade and protection of Empire industries, units of the British Empire should carefully consider their position in regard to trading with foreign nations, who, as a consequence of existing policies, practically exclude Empire products; that the time has arrived for the Motherland and the overseas dominions, in conference, to attempt to lay down a policy whereby inter-empire trade can best be consummated and conserved; that at the present time the best interests of New Zealand will be served by

VISIBLE CONTROL OF ADMINISTRATION

National Economic League Referendum Reveals Support of Open Leadership, Budget Changes and New Procedure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts — That there is a firm and preponderant conviction that certain changes should be inaugurated in the interests of efficient federal administration, is the conclusion reached by the National Economic League as the result of a nationwide referendum. Eight questions covering specific details of financial and executive administration were submitted on 1930 ballots to representative business and professional men of the United States, and the returns showed an unmistakable opinion in favor of visible leadership, budget changes and a different régime in the relationship between the legislative and executive branches of government.

In the first query it was asked: "Should there be open, visible and responsible leadership in matters of national finance and administration?" By way of explanation it was pointed out that under the present system, leadership in these matters is vested in the chairman of congressional committees. Last year there were 76 of these in the Senate and House together. To this question 844 answers were in the unqualified affirmative, 23 in the negative and 23 unanswered or with certain qualifications.

Finance as affected by a budget system was the subject of the second question, which inquired: "Should there be an executive budget prepared under the direction of the President and publicly explained and defended before the Congress by the members of the Cabinet?" It is pointed out that the present system provides preparation of the budget by an executive bureau, but that there is no opportunity for the executive to explain or defend its proposals publicly. Revenue and appropriation bills are referred to standing committees of Congress for consideration and will, even under the present law, be reported out as committee measures rather than as executive bills. A vote of 979 was cast in favor of this change, while 37 votes were registered in opposition and 14 blank or qualified ballots were recorded.

Cabinet and Congress

"Should there be a change in the rules of Congress to give to the Cabinet the privilege of the floor, without a vote, when matters of finance and administration are under discussion?" was the next query put. This is not allowed at present and the executive must contrive to work through one of the leaders of the committees charged with handling the particular subject. Replies of "yes" to this question were received in 948 cases. Seventy-two voted against the proposal and only nine failed to be recorded on the subject, or proposed qualifications.

The fourth proposition involved the inquiry: "Should there be a change in the statutes to make it the duty of members of the Cabinet to appear on the floor before Congress sitting as a 'committee of the whole' on the executive budget?" The purpose of this query was felt to be obvious. In reply 868 ballots showed an affirmative, 121 a negative, and 43 no opinion or qualifications.

Supposing that Congress refuses to change its rules to conform with the second, third and fourth questions, the National Economic League asked whether a constitutional amendment should be made to provide for such procedures. It is explained in this connection that publicity and popular control has been held to be so important that it has been incorporated in every democratic constitution adopted in Europe during the last century. Although Great Britain has no written constitution, all changes of the kind mentioned have been in the nature of inhibitions imposed by members of the legislative body on themselves. Opinion that the amendment would be advisable was held by 740, while 225 opposed it and 65 withheld opinion.

Executive Veto

Still less a majority vote was cast in reply to the question: "If Congress fails or refuses to make rules by which its members would be prohibited from increasing items in the executive budget and from initiating special appropriation bills until after the general budget bill has been disposed of, should the Constitution be amended to this effect?" Such practices are possible now, but opposition to them is seen by the action of several states in passing prohibitory amendments to their constitutions. A vote of 632 "yes," 259 "no," and 89 blank or qualified was cast.

It is pointed out by the National Economic League that the President must now veto or approve an appropriation act as a whole. It is difficult to place responsibility for particular items. The league adds, however, that "giving the chief executive the right to veto items is not to be taken as reaching the same end as the privileges of the floor and rules requiring the executive to take responsibility for open forum leadership in matters of finance and administration. The veto power is a means of executive control over the legislative branch. Open forum executive leadership is a means of representative control over the executive and of electoral control over both branches of the government, by giving publicity to measures under consideration. The adoption of one does not preclude the other."

Pointing out that the two propositions are not alternatives, the question is asked whether a constitutional amendment should give the President

GREATER RESPECT FOR LAW IS URGED

The Flying Squadron Already Has Visited Eighty-One Cities in Arousing Public in the Interests of Dry Enforcement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts — Public officials who are using their authority to prevent administration of the prohibition amendment, to say nothing of their failure to keep their oath of office to uphold the federal Constitution, furnish a situation demanding the fullest attention of all prohibition supporters, declared Dr. D. Leigh Colvin of the "Flying Squadron," which was recently in Boston for the purpose of arousing greater public support of law enforcement.

FRANCE IS ACCUSED OF ABETTING TURKS

Friends of Greece and Armenia at New York Meeting Protest Crimes in Asia Minor Which French Are Said to Have Aided

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—Friends of the Greeks and Armenians here held a mass meeting in Synod Hall, Cathedral of St. John the Divine, recently, to protest against the Turkish atrocities against the civil Greek and Armenian population of Asia Minor.

The fact that these crimes are being perpetrated while statesmen in Washington are discussing international amity was emphasized by resolutions of protest which will be sent to the Conference.

Savva Kehaya, a Greek merchant from Ordu, who acted as chairman, thus described the situation to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor:

"These oppressed Greeks are Ottoman subjects and not connected with the Kingdom of Greece. Thousands of them are thrown into prison under false accusations. One hundred and fifty were hanged in Amasia early in September and 190 were hanged in Ordu and other places. Of the male Greeks all have been deported from the towns and villages on the southern shore of the Black Sea, into the interior. Many were killed on the way and the rest will expire of starvation, exposure and exhaustion, as proved by the experience of the Armenian deportees. In a number of places women and children also have been deported. Reliable reports state that no Greek village is left in the Black Sea region, all having been burned, with women and children in them. The Turk has outdone himself and his past record of brutality and crime."

Other speakers included Frank W. Jackson, formerly United States Consul to Greece; Samuel P. Holdman, attorney; Dr. Blanche Norton, an eyewitness of the sufferings of the Christians in Asia Minor. The Franco-Kemal treaty was an object of attack. H. V. Mouradian, an Armenian, said of it yesterday:

"If carried out without adequate guarantee for the safety of the Armenian people of Cilicia, it will be the final blow to all our legitimate aspirations, our very physical existence. 'The conduct of the French Cilicia has outraged the best instincts of humanity from the first day of their occupation of Cilicia. They have made no secret of their sympathy and friendship for the Turks whom, during the war, they denounced as traitors. After the armistice they began to talk of their former friendship. This attitude has naturally emboldened the Turks, our traditional enemies, and that is why they have been so overbearing toward the Armenians. The massacre of Marash is one of the darkest blot on the name of French civilization, which no amount of apology or redress can wash away. There was not the slightest excuse for that outrage and yet not one formal protest from any of the allied governments, or one inquiry into the cause and responsibility of that crime has come forth."

Friends of Armenia and Greece are aroused by the fact that since France signed a separate peace with Mustafa Kemal, the familiar Turkish atrocities have been resumed. They insist that this renewed crime against civilization shall publicly be called to the attention of the Conference delegates, including Premier Briand.

WAGES DISPUTE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VANCOUVER, British Columbia.—A board of conciliation is now hearing evidence in the dispute between the British Columbia Electric Company, which owns and operates the street railway systems in Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster, and the latter's 1700 employees. The latter are fighting the company's expressed intention of reducing wages generally by 15 per cent.

In stating the case for the company, the assistant general manager, Mr. Murrin, and William Saville, the secretary, insisted that the cost of living in Vancouver had decreased 15½ per cent since the last adjustment of wages in October, 1920. Moreover, they produced charts to show that Vancouver possessed the lowest cost of living rate of any of the larger centers in Canada. At the same time they asserted the rate of pay to street railwaymen here was the highest in Canada with the exception of the municipally owned systems in Calgary and Saskatoon. The present cost of living for a family of five was \$20.47 per week.

Representatives of the employees disputed these figures, but Mr. Murrin declared they were based on figures issued by the Canadian Labor Gazette, published by the federal government.

GREATER RESPECT FOR LAW IS URGED

The Flying Squadron Already Has Visited Eighty-One Cities in Arousing Public in the Interests of Dry Enforcement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—With the public opening of the winter exhibition of the National Academy of Design, the armistice for opinions on art that lasts through the warm months will be definitely broken and the clash of action may soon be expected all along the line. The impression the looker-on gets of the first glance at the present show is that the academy has held the other side or sides in such mean esteem during the vacation that it has not felt it worth while to prepare for fresh encounter, relying on the sufficiency of its old armament to hold off attack; but the ways of strategy are, of course, not disclosed to the public eye, and after a few months we shall probably all see that the future, as usual, was wisely veiled for us at this time.

Just now it would seem as if various avenues had been left open for unfriendly approach. Heretofore at times and in conspicuous spots the academy, in recent years, has hung out gay colors and made a show of vigor, as if in frank concession to the spirit of abandon in which pictorial conventions are notably lacking. This time it totes the mark of eminent propriety. It is curious that the academy seems to the visitor habitually to take its tone from the rear wall of the Vanderbilt gallery, the main show-room of the place, the most spacious of all, the best-lighted, and the room for which the hanging committee serves its supreme skill. There the chief prize-winners are usually gathered. Those who think they know how to see pictures start with that gallery. If it inspires and elates them, as is its aim, their verdict is favorable. Enjoyment of a thing while the mental edge is keen and the retina fresh permits the knowing to trail through the remainder of the show without expecting too much of it, and to overlook or condone or make allowances or attribute what they may not like to their own jaded vision.

The entrance gallery is on the left way, the tapering off the show quite gracefully if the beginning has been satisfying. This route commends the notion that it is a good thing to read the introduction last. In this conception of the way to get the most pleasure from an academy show the rear wall of the Vanderbilt gallery is the place to begin. It may be called the key of the exhibition. In the center hangs the picture of honor, which the hanging committee has chosen from several hundred offerings as the tonal exponent of the entire composition.

This year that place has been accorded to the late Abbott H. Thayer's "Portrait of a Lady," a very beautiful production and a fitting memento of the sterling powers and high idealism of this artist. The figure is in simple dress and pose, and hush and reverence are invoked by the sweet appeal of that face. One might live with such a picture and be comforted by it to the end.

As persons of taste, the hanging committee must flank such a picture with kindred attendants. One must recede slowly from the grave mood of that central offering. The committee has followed the rule of taste and the effect is sobering, as it could not be otherwise.

A view wholly different might have been imparted to the exhibition if E. L. Blumenschein's "Superstition," a product from the Taos country of New Mexico, winner of the Altman \$1000 prize for the best figure study, had been put in central place instead of off on one of the side walls of the same gallery, for it would have demanded the company of force, color and vigorous life, typical of the aspiration for distinctive American art, along the main hanging line. It is a picture of an Indian priest, seated, cross-legged before a double-spouted votive bowl, with the tiny image of a warrior prancing from one spout and a yellow flame issuing from the other, and a general setting of bold Indian patterns in high color effect.

Such a picture cannot be lost in any surroundings, but off on a side wall it loses its distinction, while as the honor piece it would have dominated and have given new character to the show.

New England won recognition in the award of the Shaw prize of \$500 for the most meritorious work by a woman for "The Tang Jar," a winsome and well-balanced product from the brush of Miss Dorothy Ochtman of Cos Cob, Connecticut. If this is not her debut with the academy she is yet in the novitiate class. Besides, she fits well into these surroundings, for her father, Leonard Ochtman, has been an academican since 1904.

The National Academy has moved steadily ahead. It has stood firm against all forms of assault and truly represents above nearly every activity the best in American art. Its doors have always opened readily to the knock of talent. This year the hangings number 89 by academicians, 78 by associates, and 286 by non-

eral election is still of a languid character, chiefly owing to the fact that the British Columbia Legislature is in session and is occupying more attention on the political stage. British Columbia is generally conceded to be favorable to the present government because of its protectionist policy, and the estimates are that Mr. Meighen's party is certain of from seven to nine seats out of the 13. Indeed, the general expectation in this part of the Dominion is that the government is only assured of a majority in this Province and in Ontario, and that it is a question if this majority will be large enough to offset the Liberal preponderance in Quebec and the gains which the Farmers Party is expected to make in the Prairie and Maritime provinces.

ART

National Academy of Design—Winter Exhibition
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

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members, and that has been the style of its hospitality for many seasons. Far from scoffing its detractors, the academy has gathered energy and impulse from their example, and has ever shown itself ready to adopt the proven good, even if borne to it with abuse rather than kindness. Possibly at times it has indulged its own like "spoiled children" and has allowed itself to be lulled within its household repetitions and banalities that tire outsiders. But whatever its human weaknesses, it has always stood for solid training, for the dignity of the profession, for beauty and strength as the aim of achievement in a period that has run far toward incoherence and ugliness in art.

ONTARIO METHODISTS' RULING
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario.—As the result of a unique referendum of the quarterly official boards of Methodist churches in London district, women will not be allowed to enter the ministry of that denomination here. Without an exception the boards turned down the request that women be granted the same pulpits rights as men. The agitation in favor of the idea had been heard for some time. The general Methodist Conference of Canada decided two years ago that the question was one of such magnitude that every church should have a voice in reaching a definite policy in the matter. If the rest of the Dominion is as emphatic against the proposal as London district, there will probably be no change in the present ruling regarding the occupants of pulpits.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

A LITERARY LETTER

London, November, 1921.

POETRY continues to be popular in certain circles. The Forum Club of London, a Women's Club, an offshoot of the Lyceum, has inaugurated a Poetry Circle. I was invited to be present on the first evening of the season. It began with a reception, followed by a dinner; then came the speeches by the guests of honor. Monsieur Cammarts, the Belgian poet, who is now a resident of Hertfordshire, England, spoke on modern poetry, and read some of his poems. The other speeches were about poetry. His speech was poetry. He is the friend of simplicity, and the foe of eloquence.

ANOTHER guest appeared with a thick book. It was the inclusive edition of Rudyard Kipling's Poems from 1885 to 1918. The American edition differs from the English in containing a poem on Theodore Roosevelt which appears at the end of the volume. The speaker, holding this book up, asked the audience if they knew what a wonderful book of verse was contained in these seven hundred and seventy pages. He referred especially to one poem, "The Glory of the Garden," which contains the lines:

Our England is a garden, and such gardens are not made
By singing: "Oh, how beautiful!" and sitting in the shade.

HE asked those members of the audience who had read this poem to hold up their hands. This is a new idea at poetry gatherings. It may become popular. It includes the audience in the proceedings. "The Glory of the Garden" was read aloud; then Madame Cammarts declaimed poems, following which he who had recited "The Glory of the Garden" was asked to read another poem. The evening went pleasantly, and a speaker who rose late complimented the Circle on having taken poetry out of books where it so often lies hidden, and on having made it, for an evening, a part of social life.

I WAS also present on the next evening at the Inaugural Meeting of the English Language Club with the motto, "Let English Flourish." It was held in one of Tennyson's haunts in Fleet Street. The Club is founded to maintain the welfare of the English language and to quicken its progress throughout the world. To this club it is hoped that the foreigner will come for help and advice. It does not intend any sort of jealousy or opposition to the other great natural and national languages, but it does mean to oppose the claim of any artificial language such as Esperanto, to take the place in the world that English has won by centuries of natural growth and accumulated merit. I presume that gradually the English Language Club will suggest English as the auxiliary language of the nations.

BOOKS of the moment—Biblia—Biblia—continue to receive long notices in the English press. One of them is Volume 5 of the "Complete Peerage," bringing this amazing work to the end of G. One reviewer says, "It is a book to stand beside our great Encyclopaedia, beside the great Oxford Dictionary and the great Dictionary of National Biography." A very different kind of book, that has also received long notices, is the quarter of a million word "Biography of Jack London" by Mrs. London. It is very long, but this is certainly a book that I must find time to look into. Another is "Days and Ways of an Old Bohemian" by Major Fitzroy Gardner. It is full of anecdotes of Bohemian life in Victorian times, and will no doubt be much used by future social historians. The fashion of young men publishing their Memoirs continues. Mr. Shane Leslie set the example with "The End of a Chapter," and now Mr. Stephen McKenna has followed with "While I Remember." He gives the following as his reasons for writing this book: "I wish to record certain impressions of a vanished generation while I remember them clearly and sympathetically; my excuse for publishing it is that the opinions and recollections of middle life are so seldom articulate."

MR. KENNEDY JONES will always be remembered as the man who took hold of The Evening News, when it was at the lowest ebb of its fortunes, and with the help of Alfred Harmsworth (Lord Northcliffe) made it into a great property. He told the story of his successful life, two or three years ago, in a book called "Downing Street." It was Lord Morley who once said of Mr. Kennedy Jones that he found journalism a branch of literature and left it a branch of commerce. Strange to say, Kennedy Jones was pleased with this bitter compliment.

A PROPOS of the great success of Mr. Stephen Leacock as lecturer, Mr. Preston Murdoch (Dick Donovan) has recalled his impressions of the first lectures Artemus Ward gave in London in November, 1866:

"After a brief introduction by the impresario who had come with him from America, Ward, looking solemn as an owl, advanced to the footlights. He stood there, gazing at the audience, shuffling his feet, and saying not a word. He remained thus for two or three minutes. The audience, puzzled, grew impatient. 'Why doesn't he say something?' muttered an impatient elderly man in the stalls; and his wonder and irritation were shared by those beside him.

"Then Ward spoke. 'Ladies and gentlemen,' he said with the deliberation that was characteristic of all his utterances, 'when you have finished this unseemly interruption I shall begin my discourse.' The ice was broken. The audience roared with laughter, and cheered him to the echo."

MR. LEACOCK's books are having a considerable sale, and "a novice in the book world," after reading one of them, has compiled a list

of what he considers the "six most humorous books by British authors." They are "The Pickwick Papers," by Dickens; "Spanish Gold," by G. A. Birmingham; "Literary Lapses," by E. Leacock; "Sailor's Knots," by W. W. Jacobs; "Bindle," by H. Jenkins, and "Daft Days," by Nell Munro. Personally, I should include W. S. Gilbert, to name but one, and exclude Jenkins and Munro. It is impossible to get a seat at the Princes Theater, where the Gilbert and Sullivan Operas are now being played.

PEOPLE are asking whether "Parodies Regained," the collection of parodies by "Evoc," is a clever or a silly title. Anyhow, some of the parodies are excellent. This, for example, on the kind of prosaic poetry produced by the Georgian poets in their pedestrian moods. This parody is called "Fidelities."

Deeming the Cotswolds were insufficiently loved
When you compared them with Devon or Dorset or Sussex,
Although the Ordnance Survey has mapped them completely,
Noting the spot-levels, bench-marks, and good brown roads,
Metallic and unmetallic, contours and windmills and windpumps,
Green woods, blue rivers and churches with towers and spires,
From Gloucester to Cirencester (kindly pronounce it as Glocster)
John Linkwater loved them. Often he praised them in rhyme,
Rhyming the cloud-chequered meadows quite freely with shadows,
Like most of the Georgian poets, and often in blank verse.

MR. G. K. CHESTERTON was the speaker of honor at a Monday Evening Authors Club dinner. Sir Anthony Hope Hawkins, who was in the chair, said that Mr. Chesterton could be accused of paradox only when the word was used in its classical sense, which was that, although paradox was contrary to common opinion, it was according to exact knowledge. When Mr. Chesterton rose to reply he at once began to play with Sir Anthony's definition. He said among other things that he was in grave doubt as to whether he was in any sense an author; he was, he knew, a journalist and a certain flippancy into which he occasionally fell was chiefly due to that fact. The journalist had to try to be amusing, the author did not have to be amusing (laughter). It was more modest to try to be amusing than to assume that you were interesting. The difficulty with Mr. Chesterton, both in England and America, is that his audience never quite know whether he is laughing with them, or at them, or at himself.

FOR many years Margaret L. Woods has been a consistent, a prolific and an intellectual poet. Her books are received with respect by the critics, but I do not suppose that she has a large sale among the general public. Lately she has written a very interesting letter in reply to a criticism of her play on Edward III. She is one of those artists who can explain their meaning in a letter or article but are not always able to convey their meaning in their poems.

TO Straight Statements I have added "Rhythm and pattern are at the bottom of the arts of poetry, music, and dancing. Walt Whitman appears to me to be a conspicuous example of the fatal results of letting this essential principle go. He was a poet of real, indeed of great, genius, but because he would not accept the discipline of art among all his voluminous writings he has left, perhaps, two completely fine poems—and a considerable number of beautiful fragments embedded in the atrocious prose of a half-educated man. No one yields to me in admiration of the magnificent form and rich vocabulary of our Renaissance verse, from Marlowe to Milton. But this was evolved from the limerick, and a living art will continue to evolve new forms out of old ones."

(From a letter in The Times Literary Supplement by Margaret L. Woods.)

AMONG the new books that I do not want to read is Sarah Bernhardt's "The Idol of Paris" which has just been published in an English edition. The heroine is a schoolgirl who becomes famous on her very first appearance on any stage. Another book that I do not want to read is "Bleaching—A Résumé of the Important Researches on the Industry."

AMONG the new books that I should like to read are:

"My Brother: Theodore Roosevelt," by Corinne Roosevelt Robinson.

Because this is an intimate picture of a man whose deeds and ways are ever fresh.

"The Formation of Tennyson's Style," by J. F. A. Pyre.

Because this book by a Professor of the University of Wisconsin tells how Tennyson polished his periods and changed and corrected until he felt that he had reached something approaching perfection.

"A London Mosaic," by W. L. George.

Because his point of view interests me, even when I do not agree with him.

FOR THE CHILDREN

The Tony Sarg Marionette Book. By F. J. McIsaac. Illustrated by Tony Sarg. New York: B. W. Huebner. \$1.

These explanations of how Tony Sarg makes and operates some of his marionettes, and of how children may develop puppet shows of their own, should be wholly delightful for any child to read and use. Any theater of marionettes is interesting because of the comic effects possible; but a theater such as Tony Sarg has worked out, which reflects so that serious sentiment makes the comedy more subtle. A child should not be content, therefore, with mere fun, but should work for lightness and skill in manipulating the dolls.

A BOOK OF THE WEEK

The Reign of Relativity. By Viscount Haldane. London: Murray. 7s. New Haven: Yale University Press. \$5.

With the evident intention of appealing to as wide a public as possible, and yet with careful adherence to a precise vocabulary, Lord Haldane lays before us his latest views in the philosophical field. His recognized ability in this domain of thought and extensive learning insure a deep general interest in the conclusions to which he has come.

His ambitions go beyond those ordinarily entertained for the philosophical treatise. To him the world is more intelligent and more idealistic than ever before, but without a satisfactory outlook upon life. There is an ever-increasing disposition to question mere authority and to rely upon the spirit rather than upon any precise formula or dogma. Unfortunately, along with these tendencies there is loss in motive power for "without a permeating faith of some kind, a faith that can compel in ordinary times as well as in those of emergency, a people can hardly remain great."

The reason for this deficiency appears to Lord Haldane to lie in the fact that the various fields of knowledge have not been coordinated. What he undertakes is such coordination in line with the recent much-discussed physical theory of relativity. In this way, he hopes to find for himself and his readers a point of view which may be more satisfying.

The first step in bringing forward a new system of thought frequently consists in an attempt to discard earlier systems. For Lord Haldane, however, truth is to be taken always relatively to the conditions under which it is expressed. It is truth only if it is adequate to these conditions. Thus he feels an active interest in other systems for constructive purposes. The history of philosophic thought appeals to him as a continuous progression.

The theories of modern science have been based on the concept of an objective world in space and time, operating according to mechanistic theories, and existing independently of the mind. In these theories, then, the subject is entirely subordinated to the object.

To Haldane, this concept of modern science is true at the mechanistic level of knowledge for which it is adequate, but not at a higher level. His fundamental position is akin to that of Aristotle and Hegel, and of most modern idealists, and is stated thus: "The final and foundational fact appears to be the fact that I know. For it is in terms of knowledge that all existence is expressed. Excepting for knowledge, nothing has any meaning, and to have no meaning is to be nonexistent." Of course knowledge is used here in a generic and all-inclusive sense. A very great advantage of this position is that subject and object are now correlative, both lying within knowledge. It is to the theory of relativity that Haldane looks for confirmation of his basic doctrine.

The English philosopher and mathematician, Whitehead, in "The Concept of Nature," following the path opened by Einstein, has considered the part of knowledge "closed to mind"—that is, inanimate nature. His work is presented by Haldane and in the main accepted.

Whitehead proceeds by a straightforward analysis to show how space and time arise by the "method of extensive abstraction." The fundamental notions for Whitehead are "the passage of events," "objects," "duration." For example, his concept of an instant of time in knowledge arises from that of overlapping duration. Similarly, Bertrand Russell had shown earlier how the concept of the integer arises out of that of the one-to-one correspondence between classes of objects.

Whitehead makes clear the fundamental fact that it is not space and time separately, but rather the space-time of the theory of relativity which emerges. Also, it appears that there is not a single space-time for different observers, but different space-times even for the same observer. Thus knowledge appears to be relative to the knower to an extent beyond that previously recognized. The prior and more technical physical relativity of Einstein confirms this relativity of knowledge.

In the Newtonian mechanics there was assumed an absolute time and space, the same for all observers. To be sure, the concept of absolute space offered difficulties. But the "now" of absolute time was an unquestioned dogma. In Einstein's theory, which arose as an answer to contradictions between theory and experiment, there is no absolute space and time. Both are mixed up in the very nature of things, although different artificial separations into space and time may be made by various observers.

Einstein shows how harmonious systems of measurement, different for various observers, can exist and can be dominated by laws independent of the particular observer. Unfortunately, these laws cannot be expressed in the elementary and concrete fashion possible in the older theory.

Lord Haldane gives an excellent

popular account of the remarkable theory of Einstein, but it would appear that it is only the part referred to above which has a specific bearing on his point of view.

IV

The history of philosophy throughout indicates that philosophy depends vitally on current physical theories. In philosophy knowledge is viewed in an impressionistic way through the medium of universal terms. Such a rendering lacks the specific detail of the concrete special theory, but nevertheless is of the highest value.

In this way the central position of the observer in the Einstein theory suggests that knowledge is relative to the particular knower. At least, this is Lord Haldane's conclusion.

It is worth while to emphasize this contention in another way. For Einstein, the actual thing consists in the observations of all observers rather than in an underlying absolute space and time. In fact, it appears impossible to secure any natural frame of reference, the same for all observers.

Lord Haldane perceives a significance in this situation for the broader philosophic domain: the primary stuff with which experience works is the totality of knowledge. By analysis of knowledge only can we hope to advance.

Another argument of a similar kind might be made in favor of this fundamental proposition advanced by Lord Haldane. In physics it would be possible to hold to absolute time and space by choosing a specific but arbitrary system of reference. Einstein and physicists generally refuse to do this because of the feeling that there is no reality behind such a choice.

Now it is obvious that what is not in knowledge lacks reality for us in the same sense, and so does not exist.

Let us then start with knowledge, for we cannot get behind it, and let us endeavor to state what we find. We may consider the work of Whitehead as a first step. This step is restricted to a particular level of knowledge, that apparently "closed to mind"; this very restriction makes the analysis more concrete.

The classification of knowledge according to level was made by Aristotle and is fundamental for Lord Haldane. "Morality cannot be reduced to mathematics, and no more can life be resolved into mechanism, or reason into mere instinct."

Thus knowledge is not only relative to the particular one who knows, but also to the level on which it exists.

V

"As we find it, experience implies a self whose experience it is." For knowledge has a unifying center, myself. In my knowledge feeling and thought are correlative, each modifying the other constantly in a dynamic way. This, then, describes the character of the self and of all personality in knowledge from Lord Haldane's point of view. It seems a correct description as far as it goes.

According to Lord Haldane, the description cannot be carried further, for instance, by a rendering of everyday experience into mechanistic terminology. "It is only in terms of life that can be expressed." The concept of degrees of knowledge here involved is emphasized throughout by Lord Haldane.

Before going further afield Lord Haldane pauses to consider other philosophical systems with an important relation to his own. As one would expect, this comparison is admirably made. In Aristotle he finds the essentials of his convenient doctrine of degrees in knowledge.

The recent New Realism is given serious attention. This school of thought claims completely independent existence to the non-mental world. For "objects alone really exist, and what we call consciousness is, at the most, a name for certain segments or groups of these objects." Moreover, universals and particulars are also objects. But for Lord Haldane, this thorough-going objective character contradicts the theory of relativity; and the basis of the New Realism, satisfactory perhaps if we held to the concept of absolute time and space, vanishes. We recall the gist of Lord Haldane's position, that, since knowledge is relative to the observer, there can be no existence independent of that observer, whose knowledge therefore forms the foundational starting point.

Another critical objection in Lord Haldane's eyes is that it seems to him absurd to apply the mathematical methods of "pure science" to literature, art, or religion, as the New Realism seems to contemplate doing. Lord Haldane objects "as a plain person, who takes thought just as he seems to himself to find it, and prefers to let it pursue what seems to be its natural life, rather than to kill and dissect it."

As one would anticipate, Lord Haldane can scarcely avoid the identification of God and knowledge.

The value of the general standpoint for everyday life is immediate. We may agree with Lord Haldane that it teaches us to remember constantly the relativity of knowledge and its different ascending levels. As a corollary follows the fundamental necessity of education, so that the utmost level may be reached.

Of course a systematic philosophical theory, such as Lord Haldane has

given us, must inevitably be abstract in character. But it is presented in such a way as to interest and inform a wide circle of readers. It forms a notable contribution. We are very grateful to Lord Haldane for showing us the philosophy which he has found not only theoretically satisfactory, but also of practical value.

BELGIANS IN WAR

Aux Loeurs du Brasseur. 1917-1920. By Lucien Christophe. Bruxelles: Editions de la vie intellectuelle. 7 francs.

To the steady fire glowing in the braiser, Mr. Christophe likens the courage of the Belgian soldier. It is like the valor of the French, it does not fade nor dwindle. In Mr. Christophe's careful, elaborate and refined studies of the war he deflagated the Belgian people and the Belgian soldier in every phase of that terrible ordeal.

Unlike the other armies of the Allies, the Belgian Army was fighting, as Mr. Christophe remarks, without a base. Their base, he says sadly, was the orderly little homes of which the families were so proud. And he tells how in the very path of the German invasion, the walls shaking with the concussion of the guns, the women went laboriously about their daily tasks, polishing the furniture, serving the meals, caring for the beasts on the farm, anxious lest the muddy boots of the soldiers lodging in the house should soil the floors.

The Belgians, observes Mr. Christophe, were the poor relations of the Allies; when the soldiers went on leave, they must needs come to England to visit their fathers and mothers in exile, arriving bewildered at "Victoria Station," and finding their homes in what Mr. Christophe describes as a strange room, repellent and indifferent to the wants of the exiles. At the same time, the army was fighting on its own land; there went a word round the trenches that the sandbags were "filled with the Fatherland" as the men toiled at the emplacements; and the troops would march through the ruins of villages in which they had once dwelt and prospered. They were at home and they were at war. In what that dual state consisted, Mr. Christophe depicts as it was felt and suffered by the people.

IN SPORT STYLE

Seeing Things at Night. By Heywood Broun. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. \$2.

Here Heywood Broun, formerly a Harvard football man, who tells us that his brother after him was known throughout his course as "the brother of the man who dropped the punt" in the 1906 game with Yale when the score was a tie, collects some of the opinions which from time to time he has ventured to express in newspapers and magazines, on Gordon Craig, H. Arthur Jones, his son and not his grandson, Deburau, "Southpaws," "Holding a Baby," and other serious subjects. His success as a newspaper writer, as exemplified in the articles, is due to at least two facts; he is an adept in putting together new and funny combinations of the American vernacular of sport even when he is writing about Clayton Hamilton or Leonard Merrick, and he likewise has considerable skill in laughing at himself. If Mr. Henry Jones, by the way, had had the same skill, he never would have written the ponderous and violent volume called, "My Dear Wells."

Yet for all Heywood Broun's success, and it has been said of him that a clever sentence of his in the morning paper would sell 100 copies of a novel before night, one cannot help sympathizing somewhat with Miss Mora M. Deane, who in an intentionally spiteful letter to him as quoted on page 97, after insinuating that he is neither conservative nor radical, writes: "At any rate I have lately heard intelligent persons from both camps saying: 'Heywood Broun is responsible for my going to see some pretty rotten plays and for reading some stupid book.'"

After setting this down, one must hasten to add that this book of his could never be charged with being stupid, for it continues with joyous egotism the traditions of real American humor.

AN ANTHOLOGY

"An English Anthology" by Sir Henry Newbolt, published by E. P. Dutton & Co., New York, is more varied in content than such textbooks as Prof. J. M. Manly's anthologies, but at the same time gives more fragmentary impressions of English literature. Meredith's "Ferdinand and Miranda" chapters is one of the delightful fragments.

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A BOSTON MAN

The Life and Letters of Henry Lee Higginson. By Bliss Perry. Boston: The Atlantic Monthly Press. \$4.

"The Life and Letters of Henry Lee Higginson" by Bliss Perry, professor of English literature in Harvard College, is undoubtedly one of the notable books of the year and should win a permanent place among biographies of literary merit. From the store of letters, diaries, dictated reminiscences covering a period of over seventy years, and from the personal recollections of friends, Mr. Perry has produced an amazingly vivid portrait.

The story of any Boston man of prominence must reckon with his ancestors; so the first few pages touch briefly upon the family which "had been rooted in the hard Massachusetts soil for nine generations." Henry Higginson belonged to the ninth. He, however, was not born in New England but in New York City where his father conducted a small commission business. When Henry was four years old, the family removed to Boston. Here the father continued the commission business until 1848 when he and his cousin John C. Lee of Salem joined in making a stock-brokerage house.

After many vicissitudes, all graphically described, on January 1, 1868, Henry Higginson became a partner in the firm which at that time had taken the name which it now retains.

The "vicissitudes" began with the attempt to obtain a college education. Henry Higginson entered Harvard with the class of 1865, but his stay was brief, and he never after was able to renew associations with the college as a student, although later years found him most closely linked with that institution.

Compelled to give up his college career, he sailed for Europe for a period of travel. This was the beginning of the definite influence which eventually resulted in the establishment of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Much of his time until he entered the army in the Civil War, early in 1861, was spent abroad largely devoted to hearing the best music and in study of it.

When the war was over, there followed two successive business failures within three years. One was in oil, the other in cotton. Up to this time he had fought shy of the family firm, but now it seemed the next and the best thing to do. From this time his financial fortunes advanced steadily, giving him the substance with which to finance the many benefactions which were his greatest happiness in life.

Always a lover of music, he in Europe had the opportunity to indulge this taste. Out of his attendance on operas and concerts, supplemented by serious study of the piano, voice and harmony, came the direction which eventually was realized. For years after, as he expressed it,

"I watched the musical conditions in Boston, hoping to make them better. I believed that an orchestra of excellent musicians under one head and devoted to a single purpose could produce fine results, and wished for the ability to report such an undertaking; for I saw that it was impossible to give music at fair prices and make the orchestra pay expenses."

How that vision remained with him until, after obstacles overcome, it reached fulfillment in 1881, and the history of the Boston Symphony Orchestra until Mr. Higginson, in 1914, severed his connection with it, makes an interesting story.

Although never graduated from Harvard, no alumnus was more loyal. He was given the honorary degree of A. M. in 1882. In 1883 he was elected a member of the corporation and served on that governing board for 26 years. Soldier's Field, the spacious athletic grounds on the banks of the Charles River, was his gift and so was Harvard Union, the fine building where center all allied college interests. He also made countless other enterprises possible, many of which never came to view for public recognition.

His gifts were always free gifts, unhampered by embarrassing limitations. He makes this attitude plain in the letter to the president and fellows of the university when he handed them the deeds for the athletic grounds:

"The gift is absolutely without condition of any kind. The only wish on my part is that the ground shall be called The Soldier's Field. . . . This is only a wish and not a condition."

The field was named, as he suggested, in honor of six comrades in the Civil War, alumni of the university and dear friends.

Because he lived for over 70 years in one city and was associated with all its prominent social, business and philanthropic activities, the story of his life is bound up with those of the men and women who have made history for Boston. A list of the names mentioned would read like a social register and a business directory of great enterprises. This also could be extended to include people of national and international importance. Something of the range of his intimate personal association can be gained from one bundle of letters. James Bryce, Charles McKim, Frank D. Millet, Rodin, Roosevelt, Elihu Root, Augustus St. Gaudens, Booker Washington, Leonard Wood, and others of equal fame are among the signatories. Each letter deals with the special matter which absorbed the attention of these men; Mr. Higginson found time and thought for them all.

Early in life Henry Higginson set up for himself certain ideals and standards of living. The various records which he left are filled with epigrams which indicate the standards to which he held himself. A life based upon such words as the following is bound to be worthy:

"What good personally does a man derive from money further than that always derived from giving?"

"Let no one sneer at ideals or enthusiasms."

"One cannot escape with honor from the duties of a citizen."

"Life is no boon unless well used."

"Earnestness, hard work, and thinking of others is the whole story."

"A man may not make a real job and drop it to ease himself."

"Never mind about the honor, the credit or anything else—it is honor enough to accomplish the task you have undertaken."

"From boyhood I have had a deep and passionate wish that we should live according to our highest ideals."

It is impossible to put down the book without a further word about its author. Mr. Higginson, in reviewing his own brief experience with "the weary schoolmen" found that most of those with whom he came in contact in his youthful days "cared more for books than for men and boys." Mr. Perry is that all too rare combination in a college professor, a man who cares much for both boys and books. This characteristic makes his selection as the biographer of Henry Higginson's type most felicitous.

The book is written sympathetically without once lapsing into sentimentality. Whenever possible the man has been allowed to speak for himself through the abundance of material he had preserved—he was a miser of letters and of associational material—and which his friends had cherished.

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Indian Summer

Along the line of smoky hills
The crimson forest stands,
And all the day the blue-jays call
Throughout the autumn lands.

Now by the brook the maple leans
With all his glory spread,
And all the sunbaked on the hills
Have turned their green to red.

Now by great marshes wrapt in mist,
Or past some river's mouth,
Throughout the long, still autumn day
Wild birds are flying south.

—Wilfred Campbell.

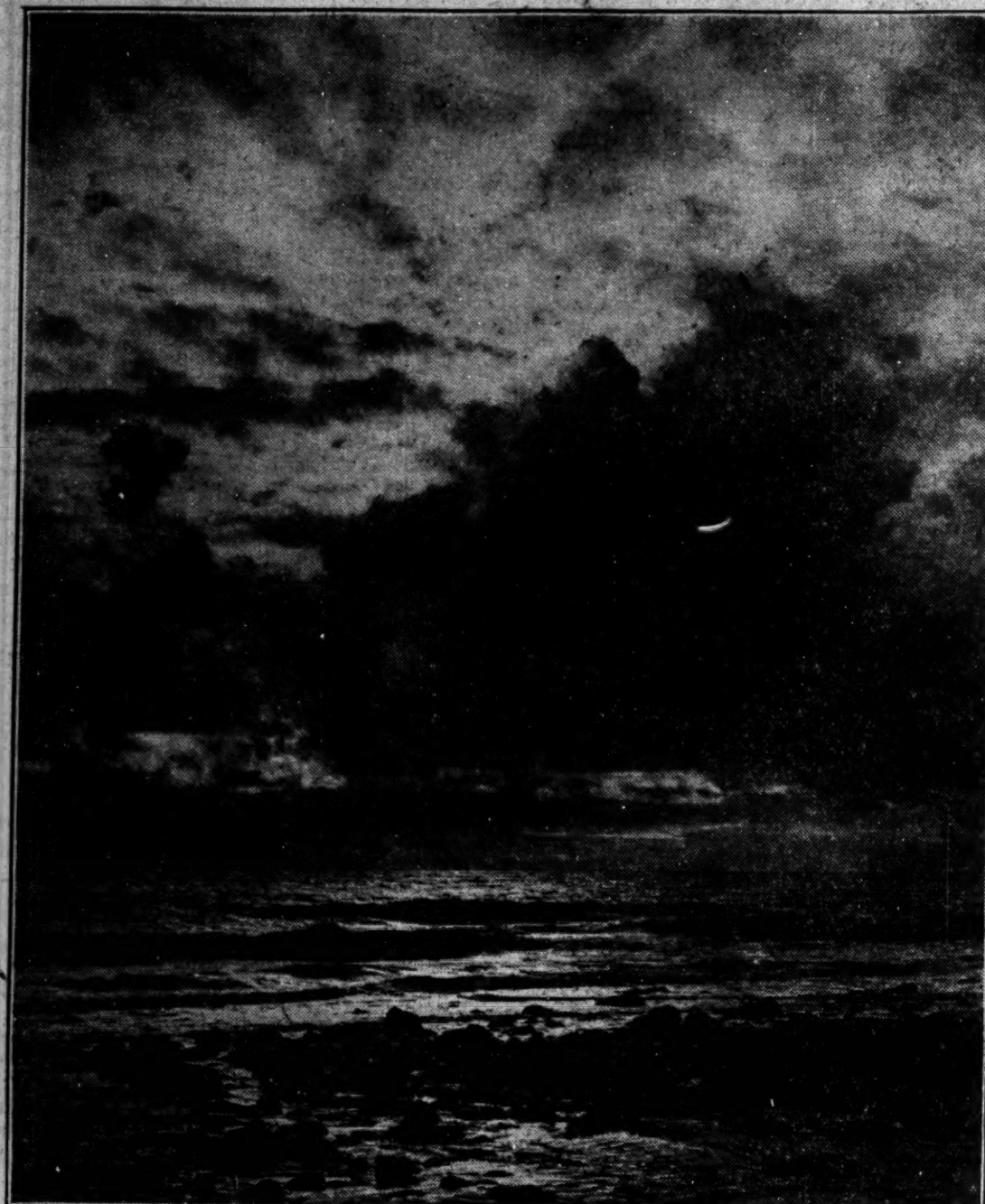
A Durbar in Patiala

The kindness of the Council of Regency (who officiate for the young ruler during his minority) began at Rajpura railway station, where I found a splendid barouche and four grey horses to take me to Patiala. It was a sixteen-mile drive along a very good road, and the whole distance was covered (at a hand gallop) in sixty-five minutes. At my friend's house I found three charming old gentlemen (the Council) waiting to greet me, and, during the morning, I was fortunate enough to make the acquaintance of several of the leading officials in this important Sikh State. Later in the afternoon the young Maharajah came round with his tutor and invited me to go to the palace on the following day for a Durbar, which was to be held in my honor. . . . The next morning, after a review of the Imperial Service troops by the General—a truly magnificent spectacle—I was called for by the Foreign Minister, and together with him and my friend Major Popham Young, proceeded in state to the scene of the Durbar. After driving through numerous quaint little bazaars we reached the Fort, whose courtyard was filled with a nondescript crowd of retainers in every conceivable kind of costume. In one corner was a guard of honor; in another a native band played Indian martial airs. Two elephants with silver howdahs and trappings of gold and scarlet were in attendance on the right; a splendid palanquin borne by gorgeously liveried servants was in waiting on the left. Such aids to progress seemed unnecessary, however, so we walked up the terrace through an avenue of clerks and officials in uniform, until we reached the Hall, where I was received by the Maharajah and his uncle and the Ministers of State in glorious attire. There a solemn procession was formed, and we marched in couples to a dais upon which we sat and exchanged compliments of a most effusive character. I was a Member of Parliament in England at the time, and was assured that this Durbar was held to prove how greatly the Sikhs appreciated the pres-

ence in Patiala of any person connected with that venerable assembly. My reply was, I trust, equally courteous, though its tenor has escaped my memory. The next feature was the arrival of a long file of officials bearing trays full of jewels, which were spread out in front of me; these were gifts

along a white road thickly powdered with dust. Has not each land its representative tree? America has its maple, England its oak, France its poplar, Italy its olive, Turkey its cypress, Egypt its palm, and so on. The representative tree of Greece is the pine, I

involuntarily when you see them. And when, descending among them, you are greeted by the shining of the brilliant blue sea, which stretches along the edge of the plain of Marathon, you know radiance purged of bereavement. "The Near East," by Robert Hichens.



Photograph by Putnam Studios, Los Angeles, California

Waves and clouds, Pacific Coast

(in theory), but (in practice) it is etiquette to touch each tray and return it to the safe keeping of its custodian. One present, however, was given me as a souvenir of the occasion, by the Council—a very handsome green and gold turban—which I am more than proud to possess. After the removal of the jewels we reached the final act in this interesting ceremony. A servant approached the Maharajah with a tiny ladle and a silver bowl, out of which a spoonful of some very powerful perfume was sprinkled on to my handkerchief. I was then given a piece of betel-nut wrapped in gold leaf, and with these tokens of lasting friendship the Durbar was closed. Before leaving we spent a long time inspecting the family jewels of Patiala—beautifully carved emeralds of enormous size, ropes of pearls, ruby necklaces, and I know not how many magnificent ornaments to be worn in the turban. Then, with many protestations of goodwill, we parted; and I returned in yet more gorgeous state to my friends. This time it was upon an elephant magnificently caparisoned. His saddle-cloth of purple and gold was spread from head to tail and reached to his knees. Behind his ears he wore silver shields, besides carrying huge gold earrings, a massive silver tiara bound across his brow, and large anklets and chains of pure gold. Above all this display was a silver and scarlet howdah, in which my companion and I sat with servants holding jeweled umbrellas over us. Another elephant followed, and thus, with a brave escort of Lancers, we progressed, through streets thronged with a puzzled populace, to the place from whence we had come—"Indian Pictures and Problems," Ian Malcolm.

Along a White Road in Greece

Greece, though sparsely inhabited, is in the main a very cheerful-looking country. The loneliness of much of it is not depressing, the bareness of much of it is not sad. I began to understand this on the day when I went to the plain of Marathon, which, fortunately, lies away from railroads. One must go there by carriage or motor or on horseback. The road is bad for both beasts and machinery, but it passes through country which is typical of Greece, and through which it would be foolish to go in haste. Go quietly to Marathon, spend two hours there, or more, and when you return in the evening to Athens you will have tasted a new joy. You will have lived for a little while in an exquisite pastoral—a pastoral through which, it is true, no pipes of Pan have fluted to you—I heard little music in Greece, but which has been full of that lightness, brightness, simplicity and delicacy peculiar to Greece. The soil of the land is light, and I believe, though Hellenes have told me that in this belief I am wrong, that the heart of the people is light. Certainly the heart of one traveler was as he made his way to Marathon

do not forget the wild olive, from which in past days crowns were made, nor the fact that the guide-books say that in Greek landscape the masses of color are usually formed by the silver-green olive trees. It seemed to me, and it seems to me still in remembrance, that the lovely little pine is the most precious ornament of the Grecian scene.

Marathon that day was a pastoral of yellow and blue, of pines and sea. On the way I passed through great olive-groves. . . . And there were mighty fig-trees and mulberry-trees, and acres and acres of vines, with here and there an almost black cypress among them. But the pines, more yellow than green, and the bright blue sea made the picture live in my memory.

Not very long after we were clear of the town we passed not far from the village of "Louls," who won the first Marathon race that was run under King George's scepter, Marousi, where the delicious water is found that Athens loves to drink. And then away we went through the groves and the little villages, where dusty soldiers were buying up mules for the coming war; and Greek priests were reading newspapers; and olive-skinned children, with bright, yet not ungente eyes, were coming from school; and outside of ramshackle cafes, a huddle of old gentlemen, some of them in native dress, with the white fustanella, a sort of short skirt not reaching to the knees, and shoes with turned-up toes ornamented with big black tassels, were busily talking politics. Cars, not covered with absurd but lively pictures, as they are in Sicily, lumbered by in the dust. Peasants, sitting sideways with dangling feet, met us on trotting donkeys. Now and then a white dog dashed out, or a flock of thin turkeys gobbled and stretched their necks nervously as they gave us passage. Women, with rather dingy handkerchiefs tied over their heads, were working in the vineyards, or washing cabbages here and there beside thin runlets of water. . . . And farther on we met a few Turkish Gypsies. . . . whose tents were visible on a hillside at a little distance, in the midst of a grove of pines. All the country smiled at us in the sunshine. One jovial man in a fustanella leaned down from a cart as we passed, and shouted in Greek: "Enjoy yourselves! Enjoy yourselves!" And the gentle hills, the olive and pine-groves, the stretching vineyards, seemed to echo his cry.

Nothing in the Greece I saw is savage; scarcely anything is spectacular. But, oh, the bright simplicity of the life and the country along the way to Marathon! It was like an early world. One looked and longed to live in those happy woods like the Turkish Gypsies. Could life offer anything better? The pines are small, exquisitely shaped, with foliage that looks almost as if it had been deftly arranged by a consummate artist. They curl over the slopes with a lightness almost of foam cresting a wave. Their color is quite lovely. You smile

Sea of All the Seas

Type of all the oceans, sea of all the seas, serene in its unconquerable might, rests the vast Pacific. Seen from the high tablelands of Mexico and by contrast with the uneasy peaks of the Sierra Madre how supreme is its repose! The white cone of Popocatepetl seems struggling with its encompassing clouds or straining upward at the heavens; but the Pacific is at rest, self-contained, aspiring to nothing, disturbed by nothing. How could such an immensity be otherwise! The "Western Ocean" of the Greek, the Seven Seas of the Arab, the Atlantic of the fifteenth century explorers, what were they compared with the great bulk of the Pacific leading outward to the Southern Ocean! Its expanses are unknown even to this day. Sails come and go along the well-traveled lanes, but in the hinter sea there are lonely wastes that only the explorer, the whaler, have seen. Immense fields of water never parted by the cut-water of ship or steamer lie between the Cape of Good Hope and Cape Horn; and as for the Polar Seas at north and south, they still keep silence under the aurora and the midnight sun.

Perhaps half of the Pacific is as yet unexplored, uncharted; and lies in lonely isolation. . . . What signifies the coming of a white-sailed ship more than the passing of a gray-winged albatross or the churn of a steamer more than the surface lashing of a calchot?

In summer days from these lofty heights you cannot always see the uttermost rim of the Pacific. The horizon line is lost in a lilac haze, a colored mist where sails of ships "hull down" glimmer for hours and then slowly slip below the verge. Far down along the shore the white edging of foam shows where the swell is breaking on glittering beaches; and farther out, through loopholes in the haze, may be seen the flash of little waves. The smaller movement of the surface is apparent as through a veil. The tide, uncertain wind ruffles the water in great fields of green or amethyst, a vagrant cloud, white as Orizaba's cap, trails its reflection in the deep; and far and wide upon the outstretched waters is the rain of sunlight falling in a silver shower.—"The Opal Sea," John C. Van Dyke.

A Man Harrowing Clods

Only a man harrowing clods
In a slow and silent walk
With an old horse that stumbles and
Half asleep as they stalk.

Only thin smoke without flame
From the heaps of couch-grass;
Yet this will go onward the same
Though Dynasties pass.

—Thomas Hardy.

'Moved With Compassion'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
It is stated in many places throughout the four gospels that Christ Jesus "had compassion" or was "moved with compassion" toward individuals or the multitude. Moved with compassion, Jesus healed leprosy, insanity, blindness, raised the dead to life, and fed the multitude. Indeed, his whole earthly career was an example of that divine compassion for mortals which is truly the reflection of God, who is Love.

It was this compassion, coupled with the understanding of the nothingness of all human experiences, and the knowledge of the illness of God, Spirit, and His creation, which made Jesus the Way-shower. This was his oneness with God. In other words, he understood God and God's creation, and he knew that the material counterfeit creation which had claimed to follow the mist which went up from the face of the earth, as related in Genesis, was an illusion holding mortals in its bondage of a belief of life in matter.

Without some degree of this compassion which so moved Jesus, and the understanding of divine Principle which he taught and demonstrated as the one God, there can be no real constructive or healing work injected into human so-called existence. Every other effort ultimately fails. Where, one may ask, is Caesar's work now compared with the work of the humble Nazarene? Indeed, while Caesar's dream of material empire is long since passed, this understanding of Love or Mind which Christ Jesus gave to all mankind is just beginning to come into its own—just beginning after a lapse of centuries to unfold again to human consciousness. Its future is unlimited, and can be only faintly grasped by limited human senses. Mortals for all time to come will be deeply grateful to Mary Baker Eddy for her life of devotion, the outcome of which was the discovering of the law of healing which Jesus used and taught his disciples to use. She discovered this law and she named it Christian Science and gave it to the world in her book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures."

Through the daily study of this book and the Bible, thousands of earth-bound mortals are learning how to obey Christ Jesus' command: "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect," and how to bring themselves into an understanding of that compassion which so animated the earthly career of Jesus, and which heals the sick and sinning.

In her book, Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy has a chapter called "Christian Science Practice" and she begins this chapter with one of the greatest lessons on compassion that can be found in the Bible—the healing of Mary Magdalene in the house of the proud Pharisee, Simon. It would be difficult for any honest student of Christian Science to miss the lesson Mrs. Eddy so powerfully teaches at the beginning of this chapter. Jesus' rebuke to the self-righteous Pharisee and his compassion for the contrite and repentant woman is made a lesson here for all those who would learn and practice the rule of Christian healing. Mrs. Eddy says on page 365 of Science and Health, "If the Scientist has enough Christly affection to win his own pardon, and such commendation as the Magdalen gained from Jesus, then he is Christian enough to practice scientifically and deal with his patients compassionately; and the result will correspond with the spiritual intent." The first six pages of this chapter on Christian Science Practice emphasize deeply the subject of love and compassion, showing that these qualities of Mind are absolutely necessary in the practice of Christian healing.

Jesus repudiated the old Hebrew law of an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth, with these words, "But I say unto you, That ye resist not evil; but whosoever shall smite thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also. . . . Ye have heard that it hath been said, Thou shalt love thy neighbor, and hate thine enemy. But I say unto you, Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you, and persecute you."

Now there can be no spirit of aggression in this doctrine which Jesus taught, for where the spirit of aggression is, the spirit of compassion is utterly lacking. All Christian Science healing is in accord with this divine law of love which Jesus used when, "moved with compassion," he healed the sick and raised the dead. It is the utter repudiation of the human will or the desire to dominate, or the refusal to give up one's pride of place or power, or the harboring of hatred or resentment toward anyone. But until one understands scientifically man's true relationship to God, this compassion for his fellow beings and a true sense of love are impossible of attainment; and this is where Mrs. Eddy has proven herself a truly spiritual teacher and leader. On page 468 of Science and Health she asks and answers a question thus, "Question.—What is the scientific statement of being? Answer.—There is no life, truth, intelligence, nor substance in matter. All is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation, for God is All-in-all. Spirit is immortal Truth; matter is mortal error. Spirit is the real and eternal; matter is the unreal and temporal. Spirit is God,

and man is His image and likeness. Therefore man is not material, he is spiritual." Here then is the scientific understanding of God and man, entirely separate from matter; and this understanding, coupled with that compassion of which the life of Jesus is a remarkable example, heals the sick and sinning and is the expression of the fearless love which is the fulfilling of the law of God. In this way can real and permanent healing be established on earth. Jesus made this very plain when he said, "I am the way, the truth, and the life: no man cometh unto the Father, but by me."

The Question of a House

"Upon Monsieur Bergeret's arrival in Paris," writes Anatole France, "with his daughter Pauline and his sister Zoe, he had lodged in a house which was soon to be pulled down, and which he began to like as soon as he knew that he could not remain in it. He was unaware that in any case he would have left it at the same time. Mademoiselle Bergeret had made up her mind as to that. She had taken these rooms only to give herself time to find better, and was opposed to the spending of any money upon the place. . . .

"Every day when his work was done, he went house-hunting. He thought of living for preference on the left bank of the Seine, where his father had dwelt before him, where it seemed to him one breathed an atmosphere of quiet life and peaceful study.

"Home again, he would tell his sister and daughter, at the dinner-table, of the unfavorable results of his inquiries; Mademoiselle Zoe would listen calmly to his story. She had made up her mind to seek and to find a house herself. She regarded her brother as a superior person, but as one quite incapable of reasonable ideas concerning the practical affairs of life.

"I went over a flat today on the Quai Conti. I don't know what you two would think of it. It looks out on a courtyard with a well, some ivy, and a statue of Flora, moss-grown, mutilated, and headless, perpetually weaving garland of flowers. I also saw a small flat in the Rue de la Chaise. That looks out on a garden with a great lime-tree, one branch of which, when the leaves have grown, would enter my study. There is a big room that Pauline could have; she would make it charming with a few yards of colored cretonne."

"What about my room?" demanded Mademoiselle Zoe. "You never think of my room. Besides."

"She did not finish her sentence, as she took no particular notice of her brother's reports.

"We may be obliged to move into a new house," said Monsieur Bergeret, for he was a sensible man accustomed to subject his ideas to reason.

"I'm afraid so, papa," said Pauline. "But never mind, we will find you a real reaching up to your window, I promise you."

"The new houses are better fitted up than the old ones," continued Monsieur Bergeret, "but I do not like them, perhaps because I am more conscious, in the midst of a luxury that one can measure, of the vulgarity of a straitened life. Not that the mediocrity of my fortune distresses me, even on your account. It is the banal and commonplace that I detest. . . . But you will think me absurd."

"Oh no, papa."

"What I dislike in new houses is the precise sameness of their arrangement. The structure of the apartment is only too visible from the outside. For a long while I dwellings in cities have been accustomed to live with one another, and as your aunt won't hear of a small house in the suburbs I am quite willing to put up with a third or fourth story flat, and that is precisely why I cannot but regret giving up the idea of an old house. The irregularity of old houses makes the piling of flat upon flat more unendurable. When I walk down a new street I find myself thinking that this superposition of households in modern buildings is, in its uniformity, ridiculous. . . . And all these people who dine one above another, play the piano one above another, in a perfectly symmetrical fashion—when one thinks of it, they offer a spectacle both comical and humiliating."

"The tenants themselves would hardly think so," said Mademoiselle Zoe, who had quite decided to settle in a new house.

"It is true," said Pauline thoughtfully. "It is true, it is comical."

"Of course, here and there, I see rooms that I like," continued Monsieur Bergeret, "but the rent is always too high. And that makes me doubt the truth of a principle laid down by the admirable Fourier, which assures us that our tastes are so diverse that if only we lived in harmony with one another hovels would be as much in demand as palaces. . . . Another man of equal merit, the gentle Prince Kropotkin, has assured us more recently that some day we shall live rent-free in the mansions on the great avenues, for their owners will abandon them when they can no longer procure servants to keep them up. In those days, says the benevolent prince, they will be delighted to hand them over to the worthy women of the working-classes who will not object to a kitchen in the basement. In the meanwhile, the question of a house is both arduous and difficult. Zoe, please come with me to see that suite of rooms on the Quai Conti of which I told you. It is rather dilapidated, having served for thirty years as a chemical warehouse. The landlord

won't do any repairs as he expects to let the place as a warehouse. The windows are oval dormer-windows, but from them you see an ivy-covered wall, a moss-grown well and a headless statue of Flora which still seems to smile. Such things are not easily found in Paris."—"Monsieur Bergeret in Paris," tr. by B. Drillion.]

Celia Thaxter and Her Garden

Harriet Prescott Spofford in "A Little Book of Friends," writes of Celia Thaxter: "Even in those first days she found delight past words in growing things, such as the pimpernel, the primrose, the iris. 'I remember in the spring kneeling on the ground to seek the first blades of grass that pricked through the soil, and bringing them into the house to study and wonder over,' she says. 'Whence came their color? How did they draw their sweet, refreshing tint from the brown earth, or the limpid air, or the white light?' And even then she had a scrap of garden where only marigolds grew, over whose unfolding, a little, half-savage being—gentle and lovely little savage—she says she knelt like a fire-worshiper. It was the beginning of a garden of which she told but the truth when writing: 'The little spot of earth at the island is like a mass of jewels. Who shall describe the pansies streaked with burning gold; the dark velvet coropsis and the nasturtium; the larkspurs, blue and brilliant as lapis lazuli, the ardent marigolds that flame like mimic suns? The sweet peas are of a deep, bright rose-color, too sweet almost to be borne except when the pure fragrance of mignonette is added,—such mignonette as never grows on shore. Why should the poppies blaze in such imperial scarlet? What quality is hidden in this thin soil which so transfigures all the familiar flowers with beauty?' At four o'clock in the morning with her maid she was gathering and arranging the blossoms that should cover table and shelf and desk and make her room a bower. It is the flowers of this garden, as well as the wild flowers of the island, of which she said:

"The barren island dreams in flowers, while blow
The south-winds, drawing haze o'er sea and land,
Yet the great heart of ocean throbbing slow
Makes the frail blossoms vibrate where they stand."

Sweet is the Air

Sweet is the air with budding haws,
And the valley stretching for miles below
Is white with blossoming cherry-trees,
As if just covered with lightest snow.—Longfellow.

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

The Sword and the Cash Register

THE more deeply the whole armament question is probed, the more it will be found to represent the Cretan labyrinth. The clue to this labyrinth lies in the fact that private interests have become so entangled with national interests and government influences so interlaced with shareholders' influences, that when the explorer takes what he imagines to be the main passage he finds that he has merely turned into a blind alley. Through centuries of intrigue and double-dealing nations have become so suspicious of one another, that they are positively afraid to loosen their hold on what they regard as the final arbiter of quarrels. And, as a consequence, each of them lives with a sword of Damocles, weighted with a colossal national debt, suspended over its head. The military party is perpetually whetting this sword, whilst the private interests simultaneously turn the grindstone and press the cash register.

The most notorious example of this was the Krupp factories in Germany. At the famous Eszenzshof, kept by the firm for the benefit of its clients, might be found purchasers from all over the globe. It was in its way the most cosmopolitan establishment in the world, and certainly the path of the trafficker in arms was made smooth within it. Krupps was merely the largest of the satellites which circled round the German military system. Among the lesser lights was the Waffenfabrik, with its manufacture of ball-bearings in Paris itself. Indeed, the internationalism of arms may be read in the fact that amongst the directors of the Paris factory were the Disconto-Gesellschaft, the Dresdener Bank, Bleichröder's, Oppenheim's, and Prince Henckel of Donnersmark, just as a certain now defunct British firm had directors from France, Germany, and Italy upon its board. Thus is the connection between the public service and the private interest maintained irrespective of frontiers or nationalities.

From this it may be seen what a volume of support the militarists everywhere can rely upon in the event of an attack upon their interests. Not only are there the employers of the government arsenals, but the workers in this vast network of satellite yards, together with all the enormous interlaced trades, such as steel, and iron, and coal, to say nothing of the tanners, the weavers of cloth, and a hundred others. Whilst behind all these are the shareholders. As a consequence, when one of these interests is threatened all of them are threatened; and the controlled newspapers raise the wind, which soon blows the national fears, prejudices, and passions into a white heat. It was thus that the attempt was made, when an increase in the German army was desired, to get an inspired statement into the columns of a famous Parisian paper, falsely announcing an increase in the French artillery.

In the face of such a huge organization in defense of war, it may be gathered how difficult is the task of even well-intentioned ministers, and how severe is the pressure which may be brought to bear even in a conference such as that now sitting in Washington, not so much openly to oppose as to turn the flank of any obnoxious resolution. The satellite yard in Great Britain, as elsewhere, is fighting for its existence, whilst the effort to save the Mutsu is not only an effort to save the emblem of Japan's sea power, but to retain what, in the event of the ten-years holiday, will be one of the strongest ships afloat.

As a matter of fact, the magnificent effort which the government in Washington is putting forward is rather one of a practical beginning than anything else. It must be obvious to those who understand anything of the machinery of Congress that the strongest card an opposing faction ever has in its hand is that of delay. Meetings can be dragged on and on, until almost any compromise is regarded as a satisfactory conclusion. On the present occasion the dynamic force of Mr. Hughes' opening address exploded the policy of delay at the first meeting. But Mr. Hughes' dynamo will have to go on working to prevent that slowing of the machinery which is inherent in the dislike of coming to practical conclusions. The American delegation put forward a program, which from any point of view would achieve something considerable as a beginning. If this program is fundamentally departed from the slowing up process will begin, as will also the whittling away of results.

Mr. Harding and Mr. Hughes have been all along emphatic in explaining that they did not expect to end wars with the resolutions of one Congress. What they have attempted to do is to scrap the present capital ship with its hideous destructive powers and appalling cost. Of course this only substitutes another type of capital ship for the superdreadnaught and the battle cruiser, for the capital ship is not the superdreadnaught, but merely the most powerful fighting unit afloat. Once upon a time it was the old wooden three-decker. Before that it was the Spanish galleon. The dreadnaught in the early Tudor days was the "Great Harry," and earlier still it was the trireme of the Greeks or the beaked galley of the Northern viking. Abolish the superdreadnaught and the battle cruiser and your capital ship becomes the present second class cruiser, or whatever the most powerful ship left may be, and this second class cruiser may be even more mobile, and capable of a greater range of activity than the British and German monsters of the North Sea fleets. What this means is that the American program is merely a beginning, though a very practical beginning of the destruction of naval armaments, which later on must be carried out to a greater attenuation, but which should not be tampered with now lest its potency should be lost.

To imagine, however, that the peace of the world can be maintained, while land armaments continue largely unchecked, and the yards for the production of matériel for them bud with rifles and blossom with machine guns, is absurd. Yet the fears of countries with other than sea frontiers are instinct with the education of centuries.

In order to overcome these fears some organization, such as the League of Nations, is becoming an absolute necessity. And the feeling is gradually growing that the work of the Conference will not be complete if something is not done to utilize the League or to construct a fresh association of nations. The people of the United States have recently pronounced so emphatically and so overwhelmingly against the League, that it would seem to be their turn to offer a substitute for that League. If the present Conference can evolve some organization of a national police for the protection of its own agreements and those of Conferences which may succeed it, it will have done more for the peace of the world than it even now promises to do.

Cilicia

THE appeal which was made recently by the Armenian National Union to President Harding in behalf of the Cilician Christians is one which cannot go unheeded, even in these days when the world has so many stupendous questions to consider. No one who understands the present position of international affairs, and the unprecedented efforts which are being made at Washington to bring about the fuller agreement among nations, would lightly raise any question calculated to render the achievement of this object more difficult. There is, however, nothing to be gained and much to be lost by crying peace where there is no peace, and if the policy at present proposed in regard to Cilicia is carried out there is little hope for peace in that much troubled district.

When France first occupied Cilicia, some two years ago, she did so as the representative of the Allies. France is now proposing to evacuate Cilicia and to leave the Cilician Christians to the mercy of the Turks. She has reached this decision, not after consultation with the Allies, but entirely as though it were a matter which concerned only herself and the Turks. Without, for a moment, going into the complex question of the validity or invalidity of the recent Angora pact, as it is called, it is safe to say that the contention of the Armenian National Union, in its plea to President Harding, that the evacuation of Cilicia is an international matter cannot be gainsaid. As to France's defense of her action, her declaration that the Angora pact does not constitute any recognition of the Kemalist administration, either as a de facto or a de jure government, that may be a matter for diplomatists to settle. But when it comes to an insistence like that recently made by General Pelle, the French High Commissioner in Constantinople, that the Turk is to be placed upon his honor in regard to the Cilician Christians, and that these Christians are to depend for their safety upon the desire of the Turks to regain an honorable status among the Allies, no thinking people could ever accept such a situation.

The Armenian National Union, in the course of its appeal, urged that the United States should use its good offices to delay the evacuation of Cilicia until the safety of the Christian population could be assured. Failing that, it urged that the United States should use its influence with the Allies in favor of steps to protect the Armenians against atrocities. It urged that an American war vessel be sent to Cilician ports with power to land marines in case American lives and property were threatened; and it finally pleaded that an American commissioner be sent to Cilicia on the assumption that his mere presence would be an influence for peace and order. Whether or not these pleas represent the best policy which could be pursued, it is difficult to say. But that something should be done to secure that protection for the Cilician Christians at which the committee aims will not be denied. This matter cannot be allowed to be overshadowed by issues apparently greater. If it is urgently necessary, as it is urgently necessary, to do the greater things, it is also urgently necessary not to leave the lesser things undone.

The Insurgents in Action

FOR the moment, at least, the wisdom of the action of the so-called insurgent Republican forces in the United States House of Representatives, in combination with the minority party members, in adhering to the proposal to fix the maximum surtax on large incomes at 50 per cent, contrary to the expressed wishes of the President and the House leaders, need not be discussed. The greater significance of the action, from a purely political viewpoint, is in the proof furnished of the ability of those in Congress who have renounced the leadership of the "Old Guard" to force the adoption of their program apparently at will. The present instance is more clearly illustrative of the fact because the outmaneuvered "regulars" in the Senate finally yielded, under similar pressure, and adopted the 50 per cent basis, hoping that concurrence by the House could be defeated, possibly by just the means attempted without success. Of course, the action of the President in interposing what they denounced as "executive interference" served to solidify the Democratic vote in opposing his wishes. The opportunity presented was perhaps just the tactical opening sought by the insurgents, or the members of the farm bloc, as some of them choose to be called, for a definite trial of strength. Behind them, and supporting their position, was the action of the Senate indorsing the maximum-rate provision. It at once appeared that action according to the decision of the upper House would constitute final action so far as Congress is concerned. All that they were forced to overcome was the effect of the President's request that the House decline to recede from its former position, in which the rate fixed was 32 per cent, and that in any case it should not agree to a higher rate than 40 per cent. It has been made to appear, and it is no doubt true, that the result, in the absence of an executive message, might have been entirely different. Democratic members admit that the opportunity was grasped by them to emphasize their distinct remembrance of accusations made against them in previous years that their legislative acts were dictated from the White House. Even a fledgling insurgent, if there be such, could not submit to the charge that he was "dominated."

But the opposition to administrative authority was rallied by an even more persuasive plea than that against

dictation. Such members as Philip P. Campbell of Kansas, chairman of the Rules Committee, and James A. Frear of Wisconsin, a member of the Ways and Means Committee, honestly argued their point from the admitted basis of party policy, or partisan policy, more definitely. Mr. Frear, particularly, warned of "many casualties" in the Republican ranks should the House fail to take advantage of the action of the Senate in placing a heavier burden upon Capital. It was, no doubt, this opportunity to appeal to the "folks at home" in the guise of "friends of the people" which was the controlling influence when the final vote was taken. The appeal, if effective, must be made upon the hypothesis that the adding of burdens to Capital automatically lessens the burdens of the non-capitalistic tax payer. Primarily, such a position is quite easy to maintain. The gentlemen who turned the tide in favor of the 50 per cent maximum tax on large incomes will find many appreciative voters among their audiences when the time comes for them again to stand for election. The inference may be gained by some of the auditors, at least, that "there were giants in those days," and that some of them still exist.

There are, however, quite logical arguments in opposition to this generally-accepted theory of taxation. The President stated some of them with his usual clearness in his letter to Mr. Fordney, chairman of the House conferees. He argued, first of all, for the greatest possible reduction of the tax burden, conceding the right of Capital to share in such a reduction. He pointed to the fact that the present high surtax rate, higher than that levied in any other country, has had the effect of retarding the "easy flow of capital in the channels most essential to our normal and very necessary activities." He stated the belief that it would be to the advantage of every one, from management to wage earner, to refuse to maintain wartime levels of taxation as peace-time penalties. He pointed to the fact that, under the apprehension that the original action of the House in setting the surtax rate at 32 per cent would be final, capital had been liberally withdrawn from investments in tax-free securities, and that at the moment when it was made apparent that a higher tax might be levied these conversions ceased. The argument which those who may be inclined to boast of the victory of insurgency should not fail to answer is that the investment of idle wealth in what President Harding calls "our everyday activities" is the quickest and surest means of lessening the burden of taxation for all the people at the same time. That is the thing most desired, economically. It has not been made entirely clear that a short cut to this desired goal has been found.

On Clerks in Bookshops

IN THESE days, when many booksellers think of the volumes on their shelves and tables as mere commodities, less valuable and less useful perhaps than kitchen utensils, it may be too much to expect a clerk in a bookshop to be a book lover. A clerk in the kitchen ware section of a department store is not necessarily a lover of kitchen ware; so why should a clerk in a bookstore, not to speak of the book section in a department store, be a lover of books? Yet the man who buys books because he loves and understands them may well wonder if there are so few like himself that the book clerks must be recruited from the hordes who seem to relish literature so little. Of course, to both many buyers and many salespeople, bookshelves are merely spaces to be filled, or, perhaps, more conveniently still, as H. C. Bunner showed in his verses called "Shake, Muleary and Go-ethe," places on which to set secondhand busts.

I have a bookcase, which is what
Many much better men have not.
There are no books inside, for books,
I am afraid, might spoil its looks.
But I've three busts all secondhand,
Upon the top. You understand
I could not put them underneath—
Shake, Muleary and Go-ethe.

Of course these verses exaggerate the attitude of those who practically do not read at all; but unfortunately some clerks who sell books seem to have no more knowledge than is reflected in this attitude. In some way the retail distribution of books should be carried on more intelligently, if those who know books are to secure easily what they wish, and those who do not are to be encouraged to buy what is worth reading.

Though several thousands of books are published each year, an alert clerk should become familiar with at least the more promising half of the books as they appear. He should have some knowledge of their content and of the particular qualities of many of their writers. This familiarity and knowledge cannot be developed merely by the perusal of trade journals, but it must come from an interest in the books themselves. If a clerk is so repelled by the daily business of handling books that he has no inclination to read outside of his working hours, he would probably be of more service to the public, and hence more successful for himself, if he were to sell shoes or neckties. Only those who understand books in some measure, and can discriminate for themselves between the good and the bad, can really be helpful to book buyers, for books deal specifically with thought, and thought cannot be marketed after just the manner of other commodities.

In other words, part of the effort that is being made to extend book buying and book reading nowadays, especially in the United States, should take into account those who are engaged in selling books to the public. To be a clerk in a bookstore is to have, not simply a job with wages, but an opportunity to encourage the appreciation of books. The clerk who is satisfied to find out what he thinks a customer wants said, and then says this insincerely, is losing his opportunity: but the clerk who is honest with himself, though tolerant of the thought of others, can help to increase the sale of what is worth reading by saying the right thing in the way that is best in the circumstances. Surely booksellers should be at least as careful in the selection and education of their salesmen and saleswomen as other modern business concerns are in choosing employees with the proper qualities, and in developing these. The old-fashioned bookseller, who really understood what he was selling, need not be considered a thing of the past, for progress requires both

the preservation of what was excellent in the old type and the extension of this type in accord with modern conditions.

Editorial Notes

CHICAGO, once more agitating the question of subways as a solution of her rapid transit problem, brings out the fact that the pre-war cost of operating surface cars was 70 per cent of their receipts, whereas the corresponding cost for subways was 40 per cent. This argument for subway development would seem to be almost conclusive. Yet another one, of even wider interest, is drawn from the experience of New York, where subways are declared to have been responsible for diffusing business from the lower city over the upper city as far as Fifty-Ninth Street, at the same time changing districts like Brooklyn from the status of a "dumping-ground for New York" to that of something approaching an equal partnership with Manhattan in major lines of business and other activities. This ought to mean something for Chicago, surely, where a principal difficulty lies in the tremendous concentration of everything in a dreadful, yet fascinating, place called The Loop.

THERE is a touch of pathos in the lament of a Kentucky man, in the Washington Post, over the departed charm of the old-fashioned Sunday. To his mind, the phrase "all dressed up in their Sunday best" was something more than a mere matter of clothes. It was really symbolic of the different attitude of the people of some years ago to the Sundays of their era. According to the Kentucky man, the old-fashioned distinctiveness about Sunday has largely faded away because people are "dressed up" all the time nowadays, just as places that are open on weekdays are likewise open on Sundays. Without advocating blue laws or anything of that kind, this commentator thinks it would be better if Sunday were "really an event, a sweet wholesome occasion," the way it used to be. The Kentucky man has certainly known Sundays in which, as he says, everybody forgot the cares of the workaday world and entered into the spirit of worship and good fellowship. But the change from such days is due to something else besides the tendency of people to be better dressed, or to keep their shops open seven days a week. There are different racial elements involved in the matter than were common to the Sundays in old Kentucky.

FEW people in the United States can play games. Many can contest a game for the satisfaction of beating an adversary, or to get exercise, but actually to play a game is a different matter. Sporting editors, judging by their writings, must be the most serious of men, and their earnestness is often amusing. The defeat of a college football team recently called forth a lugubrious titter from a correspondent who evidently felt that the educational institution had received a blow from which its scholastic reputation of a century and a half would hardly be able to save it. The writer asserted that the football trainers of this institution were paid insufficiently, and, after taking the authorities to task, reached his climax in these significant words: "A young, inexperienced coach has been asked to assume the responsibility of the team, who could be hired at a salary no greater than the average professor in the college receives." In the present state of American school athletic affairs this might be considered an extremely high compliment.

IF ANYBODY asks what is the matter with the common use of English nowadays, the answer can be given in one word. It is headlines. The newspapers are responsible. In their effort to reduce all sorts of words and phrases to the limits of a formal line or two, they seize upon almost any sort of abbreviation or symbol that may be expected to carry the sense. They give slang phrases a longer term of life than they could otherwise claim. Here is a western school newspaper, produced by a class in journalism, using such terms as "wallop" and "dope," in a perfectly innocent caption for an article about a football game. And as for abbreviations, could anything be more of an offense than the "Mespot" which figures in so many headlines over items in the regular press about the Mesopotamian situation? Headline writers are subject to great temptations, as anybody will admit, but sometimes it seems as if they failed to acquit themselves like men.

A SPANISH gentleman, the Conde de Valencia de San Juan, had the happy idea in the latter half of the last century of collecting objets d'art illustrative of the history and art of his country. The fruit of his energy and perseverance is to be tasted and relished in a certain house of the Calle de Fortuny, a visit to which will be paid not by Madrilenians alone, of that one may be sure; such a collection makes its appeal right across frontiers and oceans. Among the tissues, the pottery, and the pictures of the collection there are also books, and among these there is an illuminated register of the Toison d'Or—most magnificent, and the gift of an empress.

SIR ERIC GEDDES, who has resigned his office as British Minister of Transport, seems to find time hanging heavily on his hands as chairman of the Government Economy Committee. So he has decided that, three times a week, the committee shall meet at 9 o'clock in the morning. This is an "uneasily hour" in the eyes of Londoners, and Whitehall is disgruntled. There is an old saying about early birds which may perhaps help to reconcile Sir Eric's committee to the innovation. After all, it is an economy committee, and to begin by saving time is no bad example.

CERTAIN wise men of South Dakota, having investigated the fuel question, are urging farmers to burn the drift-wood, dead trees, and brush that are now going to waste along the streams of the State, instead of making their fires out of corn cobs and corn. This advice would be good for farmers in any section of the United States, and it is surely applicable in South Dakota. Yet it is probably true that farmers, as a rule, have burned their corn much more freely in the newspapers than they have on the farms.